PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,209.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing Saturday	STEAMERS,	TONS,	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-39 P.M. 19 07.				
21st Sept.	PENINSULAR	5284	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov.	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6575
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6403		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6575
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENT	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar disembark at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Launches. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on Saturday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan. Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Parcels are despatched to China at frequent intervals and rates to route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 1st September 1907.

EWARD PASSAGES.

3 Upada
5 Kazoolinia Maru
6 Chupra
7 Alcock
9 Kildonan Castle
10&11 Delhi
12 Devonha
15 Magician
16 Buddie

NDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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EPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,866	Beyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	6,458	Schmitz	19th Mar. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,866	Beyer	11th Oct. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Oct. 1907
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 145
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 570. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Gravosa	17th Nov. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 60, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 23rd Sept.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 26th Sept.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Wed. 25th Sept.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARDONA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mohomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Sept., sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, steamers also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 24th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th September, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

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CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4696	P. Balessich	1st Oct.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Balessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* Will call at Karachi.		† Will call at Fiume	

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	29th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Saloon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		3rd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	220	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	253	598
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	579	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	993	517	792	462	7 4
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	429	809
Karachi	44	„	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madras		25 Sept.	5 Oct.	15 Oct.	9 Nov
	City of York		15 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov
	City of London		1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec
	City of Karachi		10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec
	Trafford Hall		20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan 1908.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

	Stanley Hall	..	29 Aug.	29 Sept.	..	15 Oct.
	Sutton Hall	...	21 Oct.	2 Nov.	...	15 Dec.
	City of Paris		14 Feb.	24 Mar.		18 A ril.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
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Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

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Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
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COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
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FIRE INSURANCE.
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MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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SURPLUS .....£ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND .....£ 796,815-0-0

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

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P. MEIDINGER,
Acting Manager.

? ? ?

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THE CHOICE OF a Pair of Plain Gold or Jewelled Ear-rings.
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THE CHOICE OF Ladies' Necklets and Pendants.
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THE CHOICE OF Cutlery and Table Electro-plate.
THE CHOICE OF Sterling Silver Presentation Ware Cups, Bowls Shields, &c.
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THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
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Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

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GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42|43, Church Gate Street.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fenghuan	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00.000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000·
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,00C

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of JAVA SUGAR per S. S. "UPADA" from JAVA are hereby notified that the Steamer arrived in Bombay on 15th September and is discharging at No. 3 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRE EET THEIR BILLS of LADING for Delivery orders and to take delivery immediately.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain Macfadyen, will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 A. M., to Survey damaged Bags. No Survey will be held after seven days after landing of the Last Bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—With reference to previous Advertisements, applicants are informed that successful Candidates only will be communicated with by the first week of October, 19 7.

E. A. FORBES,
Pleader.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MANCHERJI BEHRAMJI CHADI and BAI DHANBAIJI BEHRAMJI CHADI have contracted TO SELL to our client the under-mentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, easement or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to such claims if any and they shall be considered to have been waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement, hereditaments and one dwelling-house standing thereon and the privies connected therewith situate in Hanuman Lane, Banaji Pole Moholla, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2481-82 and Street Nos. 72-76 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Jehangir Eduji Ducor, on or towards the South by the granary common'y called the Wakhar, belonging to Jivanji Eduji Bhamisha, on or towards the East by the house of Bejonji Postonji and on or towards the West by the house of Shapurji Behramji Dubash.—Dated this day of September, 1907.

DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA & SOONDERDASS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1907.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTEEN LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 5 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture L an during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 24th September, 1907, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1907.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1907, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1907.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan. They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 24th September, 1907, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 1,50,000, for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1907.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cowsheds, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Banks will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for Stock-taking.

NOTICE.

Re AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "SHAH NOOR," S. S. "SHAH JEHAN" AND S. S. "SHAH NAJAM."

WITH reference to the notice appearing over the Signature of Messrs. ESSAJI TAJBHOY in the Local Papers, we are instructed by our clients, THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited, to assure intending bidders that the allegation of Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy that our clients have improperly removed any Stores, gear and equipment is absolutely incorrect and is invented as an excuse for declining to take back the Steamers which they are bound to take back under clause 17 of the agreement for sale, dated 6th August, 1906, and pay the prices thereof, in default whereof our clients are entitled to sell the Steamers on account and risk of the said Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy.

As regards the charge on the above Vessels claimed by Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy for Rs. 2, 19, 235 for balance of pur base money intending bidders are informed that the Compay has offered to pay the amount to Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy on their taking back the Steamers and that if Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy shall have any claim our clients are prepared to satisfy the same and indemnify the purchasers against any claim of Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy so that intending purchasers may not be deterred by the notice of Essaji Tajbhoy.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Solicitors,
For the Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Limited.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH."

PRACTICES will begin on MONDAY, October 7th, at the TOWN HALL, at 6 p. m. (S. T.)

Members are requested to apply for copies of the Music, and those desirous of joining are also requested to apply to—

G. E. THOMAS,
Honorary Secretary,
Care of E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2 Rampart Row,
Fort.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME has now been REOPENED, after having been closed during the rainy season, and patients can be ADMITTED.

All applications should be addressed to—

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home, Khandalla.

THE WEST NAWAGARH COAL CO, LTD.
CAPITAL RS. 300,000
DIVIDED into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT BOMBAY:
H. HARWOOD, Esq. (Duncan Stratton & Co)
A. SHRAGER, Esq. (Shragers, Limited).
SHETH HAKIMJI TAJBHOY, Esq. (Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons).
KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI, Esq. (Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Nadiad).
C. KNOWLES, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS:
SHRAGERS, Limited (7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta), Subject to the control of the Board of Directors at Bombay.
HEAD OFFICE:—88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AUDITORS: Messrs. LOVE-LOCK and LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.
Further particulars and forms of Application can be had at the Registered Office.

NOTICE.

RONALD BRIDIE.

NOTICE is given to the Public that the Firm which till a few weeks ago, traded in the name of RONALD BRIDIE & Co. in Bombay, had NO AUTHORITY whatever from me to do so. I was in NO WAY CONNECTED with that Firm, or with Mr. Charles Hamilton who WRONGLY USED MY NAME, and I was quite unconscious of its existence until my arrival in Bombay on the P. & O S. S. "Egypt," on the 21st June last. I immediately took steps to have the name changed which has been done and I CARRY ON MY BUSINESS, at 3, Church Gate Street.

RONALD BRIDIE.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.
GRAND PROVISION SALE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE SALE of PROVISIONS will commence from 25th SEPTEMBER and it will last up to 15th OCTOBER. A Fresh Stock has arrived by this Mail and will be SOLD OFF at 25 per cent. cheaper than the Market Rate. Therefore do not lose this golden opportunity. The Prices of our Provisions will be given in this paper from the 23rd Instant, which please note.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

MILITARY.

	Rs. a.
Waterloo Lectures: A Study of the Campaign of 1815. By Colonel Charles C. Chesney, R. E., late Professor of Military Art and History in the Staff College. Fourth Edition	5 4
Moltke's Tactical Problems	9 3
Cavalry Studies, Strategical and Tactical. By Major-General Douglas Haig, C. V. O., C. B., Late Inspector-General of Cavalry in India. With numerous maps and sketches	7 7
Wellington's Campaigns, Peninsula—Waterloo, 1808-15. Also Moore's Campaigns, of Corunna. For Military Students. By Major-General C. W. Robinson, C. B. With Sketch Maps and Plans. Fourth Edition, Part II, 1811-12-13, Barrosa to Victoria and Invasion of France	3 1
Wellington's Campaigns. Peninsula—Waterloo, 1808-15. Also Moore's Campaign of Carunna (for Military Students). By Major-General C. W. Robinson, C. B. With Sketch Maps and Plans. Part III, 1813-14-15. Nivelle to Waterloo (Campaigns in South of France and Belgium.) Second Edition.	3 1
With the Royal Headquarters, in 1870-71. By General J. von Verdy Du Vernois. Volume I of the Wolseley Series, edited by Captain Walter H James	7 14
Operations of General Gurko's Advance Guard, in 1877. By Colonel Epauchin (of the Russian Staff) Translated by H. Havelock. Forming the Seventh Volume of the Wolseley Series, Edited by Walter H. James	7 14
Examinations in Military Engineering. Specially arranged for the use of Officers studying for Promotion—Staff College—Militia Competitive Examinations. By Major E. C. Heath.	1 5
Examinations in Military Topography. Specially arranged for Officers Studying for Promotion—Staff College—Militia Competitive Examinations. By Major E. C. Heath	1 5
The Development of Strategical Science during the 19th Century. By Lieut-General von Caemmerer. Authorised Translation by Karl von Donat	6 9

FICTION.

The History of Tom Jones. A Foundling. By Henry Fielding. With a Portrait and Illustrations by George Cruikshank. Two volumes	4 6
Reprinted Pieces, also the Lamplighter. To be Read at Dusk and Sunday Under Three Heads. By Charles Dickens	1 12
Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens	1 12
The Personal History of David Copperfield. By Charles Dickens	1 12

COLONIAL EDITIONS: Re. 1-12, PAPER; Rs. 2-4, CLOTH.

The Doctor of Crows Nest. By Ralph Connor.
The Purple Fern. By Fergus Hume.
The Magic Plumes. By Mrs. Steuart Erskine.
The Secret Syndicate. By Fred. Wisbaw.
The Enchanted Garden. By Maud Stepney Rawson.
The Botor Chaperon. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
With a Frontispiece in Colour. By A. H. Buckland and sixteen other Illustrations.
The Lodestar. A Novel. By Max Pemberton. With twenty Illustrations by Maurice Greiffenhagen.
Nimrod's Wife. By Grace Gallatin Seton. Pictures by Walter King Stone and Ernest Thompson Seton. Rs. 2-4 only.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Please Read This!
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.
Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis and other affections of the Chest.

A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Babu Devi Prasad *Jitoura*.—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel. Your Medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

From R. G., *Kotagiri*.—"The Drops have really done wonders for my bronchial Catarrh, and I expect to be quite freed from it before I have finished the first bottle. I take the drops at bedtime only, and have not used more than half a bottle, yet the troublesome secretions have almost entirely ceased and the tubes are clear nearly all the day. I have frequently used *Jayne's Expectorant* and with good immediate results; but it always causes headache and drowsiness and does not agree with me. Your Drops are perfectly free from any injurious effect, and I fancy rather act as a tonic over and above their expectorant virtues. I have had this Catarrh more or less for three or four years, and am delighted to be comparatively free from it now. I should have written before to thank you, but thought it better to give the Drops a fair trial first."

From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore*.—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

From L. Young, Esq., Loop Line, E. I. R. *Rampur Haut*.—"Sir, will you kindly despatch by V. P. P., on receipt, being urgent, a bottle of 'Balsamic Expectorant Drops.'

"I took a bottle some months ago, and it had the desired effect."

From T. E. Spencer, Esq., *Benares*.—"An old man bought one bottle of your medicine called 'Balsamic Expectorant' and it did him much good. I have got lots of medicine for him from the hospital, but none of them have given him the relief that yours has."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE SILVER KING.
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS.
FRI., 20th " —"All of a Sudden Peggy."
SAT., 21st (Last Night) —"Leah Kleshna."
Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

FANCY BAZAAR
AT
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

The following articles will be exposed for sale:—Fancy Work of every description in crewel applique and hand-painting such as cosies, sachets, table centers, cushions, etc.

Wool Work—Shawls, fascinators, baby hoods, socks, etc., laces, point lace collars, cuffs and hoods, both in point lace and silks.

Toys of every description and articles of devotion such as statues, prayer books, beads, pictures, etc. Besides these there are sundry articles both for use and ornament.

REFRESHMENTS may also be had.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Marwadi Gennajee Senajee and on account and risk of Kissandchand Kanayalal:—

Very valuable packet of 6 rubies, pair of diamond ear-buttons, packet of about 60 emeralds, one large emerald, one large pearl weighing 100 ch'avs.

On account and risk of Panachand Bhooranchand:—

Large and small loose pearls, and one packet Brilliants.

The above is now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand glass miniature office brongham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots at Hornby Road, Fort.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the following very valuable building plots at Hornby Road, Fort, for the term of 99 years.

Plot No.	Area in which bid to be calculated, Sq. Yds.	Rent free area Sq. Yds.	Total area Sq. Yds.
77	1512	729	2241
78	1512	729	2241

Both the plots are corner plots and are very useful for building offices and residential quarters.

Plans for the site, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Bungalows with out-houses, known as "Valentine Lodge," at Sangam, Poona, about 5 minutes' drive from the Station.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following properties known as "Valentine Lodge."

The "Valentine Lodge" has 2 bungalows in the compound. The large bungalow has a large drawing-room and one large dining-room, 2 large and 4 small bed-rooms, with bath-rooms attached, cook-room, 2 big stables, out-houses, etc., and has extensive compound having a nice garden, admeasuring about 7 acres and 6 goontas and has besides aluvial land about 1 acre and 31 goontas.

The small bungalow has a drawing and dining-room, 2 bed-rooms and bath-rooms, and separate cook-room and out-houses, and stables.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots, at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1907, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years:—

Plots No.	Square Yds.	Plots No.	Square Yds.
3	540	40	700
4	540	46	214
13	382	47	210
14	570	59	533
15	570	62	533
38	670	84	530

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineers, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co
BOMBAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1907

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Indian and English Jewellery, Indian and Chinese Works of Art Old Coins Etc.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY 18th day of September 1907, offer for sale by Public Auction and dispose of to the highest bidder a large collection of jewellery works of art, old coins, consisting of rings brooches chains, necklaces, earrings, etc., set with precious gems, gold and silver watches, chinese silver vases and tea sets, carved ivory figures, Tanjore silver trays, old English, American, Spanish, Indian coins, and similar other useful and presentation articles. Articles will be on view two days previous to sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. the following:—

By order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Moolji Gangji—

48—18 or gold filled spring watch brace ets.

On account of the consignee—

The balance of the consignment or safes manufactured by Messrs. John Grove and Son fitted with Chubb's patent lock, consisting of—

1 safe, 21 by 18 by 18.
1 safe, 28 by 20 by 18.
1 safe, 30 by 24 by 20.
1 bent steel English files and third file sisting safe 28 by 18 by 18, fitted with Chubb's lock.
1 English safe, double doors.
1 English safe, single door

On account of the consignee—

1 earthen sink with iron brackets, 49 by 24 by 11.
1 cast iron enamelled bath tub
2 crates earthenware, consisting of tea sets, plates, jugs, etc.
5 cases glassware—1-2, 3 and 1 pt. tumblers
1 rank Ilgiby, Akbar Bas. (Auckland eye)
1 cases samples of helmets, straw hats, caps, etc.
1 case patent medicine.
5 argas lamps.
10 garden and street lamps.
34,000 peacock feathers.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Burjorji Rutanji Bomonji Dubash—

1 diamond ring purchased on the 7th August, 1907, and 1 turquoise ring placed as security for the above ring.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from Mr. A. Meyer, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), at the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Kala Chowki, Chinchpogly, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Gopaldas Thakersey, the undermentioned second-hand machinery—

1 roving frame of 128 spindles (Platts maker)
2 jitter frame of 98 spindles (Platts maker)
3 mule frame of 702 spindles (Platts maker)
1 roller card (Platts make)

The above machinery is now lying in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Kala Chowki, Chinchpogly, and can be inspected there. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Undersigned, or of Mr. Solomon J. Judah, Solicitor, at 24 Esplanade Road, Fort

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within two days from the day of sale at the expense of the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
BOMBAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

	Rs. a.
FIRST PRINCIPTES. By Herbert Spencer	5 10
THE DATA OF ETHICS. By Herbert Spencer.	2 10
EDUCATION. By Herbert Spencer	1 14
THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE. By Ernest Haeckel	0 14
THE NATURE AND ORIGIN OF LIFE. By Prof. Felix Le Dantec	5 4
RACE CULTURE; Or, Race Suicide? (A Plea for the Unborn). By Robert Reid Rentoul	6 9
THE EVOLUTION OF MATTER. By Dr. Gustave Le Bon	3 12
SANITY AND INSANITY. By Charles Mercier, M. B.	2 10
HYPNOTISM. By Albert Moll	2 10
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION. An Emperical Study of the Growth of Religious Consciousness. By Edwin D. Starbuck, Ph. D.	4 8
THE MIND AND THE BRAIN. By Alfred Binet	3 12
THE DESCENT OF MAN. By Charles Darwin	2 3
THE GROUNDWORK OF SCIENCE. A Study of Epostemology. By St. George Mivart, M. D., etc.	5 4
THE STUDY OF MAN. An Introduction to Ethnology. By Prof. A. C. Haddon. Illustrated	5 4

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immovable Properties at 1st Nowroji Hill Road and Jail Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioners, will, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1907, at the hours of 4-30 p.m., 5-30 p.m., and 6 p.m. (Standard Time), in the afternoon, respectively, sell on the premises in three separate lots, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties by order and under the instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Appaji alias Dhondu Gangaram Kadoosker, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of December, 1906, and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor, Appaji alias Dhondu Gangaram Kadoosker, of the one part, and the said mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. I to be sold at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at 1st Nowroji Hill Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 30ft. in breadth and 50ft. in length or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3909 and Street No. 4850 and bounded on the east by the said 1st Nowroji Hill Road, on the west by the house of Kashiram Pardeshi, on the north by the house of Tatiaba Vani and on the south by the house of Nubisha Rangari.

Lot No. II to be sold at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fazendari land admeasuring, square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3716 and 3716 A, Street Nos. 7 and 857 to 861, all which premises situate at Jail Road, East Street, in the city and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the east and south by the property of Kondaji Hanmantrao Kadoosker, on the west by the said Jail Road, East Street, and on the north by the property of Kikabhoy Farzoollabhoy.

Lot No. III to be sold at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at 1st Nowroji Hill Road, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3881 (1) (2) and Street Nos. 97-101 and 101 and bounded on the east by the property of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Seth, on the west by the 1st Nowroji Hill Road aforesaid, on the north by the house of Rao Bahadur Vithaldas Krishnaji Vandekar and on the south by the property of Rao Saheb Balkrishnaji Bhimaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Manchershah R. Vakil, attorney for the mortgages, at his Office at No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 21st Inst., at 2 30 p.m., at the Hope Hall Bungalow, Mount Road, Mazagon, below the bridge (Tram line), the property of the late H. J. Gordon, Esq., consisting of handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockery ware, sweet-toned college piano by Rose, Singer's hand sewing machine, pictures, handsome office table, revolving bookstand, books, table and hanging lamps, combination almira, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, woollen and cotton wearing apparel, table and wall ornaments, old guns, swords, spears, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a landed property at D'Monte Street, Bazar Road, Bandora

Under instructions from the Administrator General Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Dominic F. Pereira Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 22nd September 1907 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Government gawthan land or ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Bandora in the village of Dandeswar in the Bazar, Zilla Thana and Sub-District Salsette and bearing Municipal Assessment 495 and which is bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the North by the Chawl of the late J. M. Parel and the compound of Samsudin Sheikh Mahomed on the West by the house of Joseph Mavand Dionisius Mathra and on the South by the D'Monte Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CROWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, near Tram Terminus and nearly opposite Khoja's Hasanabad, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-top tables pillar double bedstead with horse-hair mattress, single and double mirror almiras, clothes-press, marbletopped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cottage piano by Arthur Attison Co., ironsafe, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, bronze and terra cotta figures, lady's and gent's bicycles, oleographs, oil carpet, large size office table, revolving bookstand, buck and sambar heads, blue flame stove, English large ice box, D. B. C. F., 12 bore hammer gun in leather case, by Charles Boswell, London, S. B. No. 2 Express rifle, by C. E. Bonchill, in canvas case, G.B. rifle 320-300 for shot or ball by Alex Henry, Welby revolver, Inackenbrush rifle, air gun, volunteer officer sword new, English tiffin basket and shikari canteen, fitted for four persons, American cooking stove, the challenge No. 7, with funnel, nearly new garden plants, etc., the property of W. Garrick, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE STEAMSHIPS.

By order of Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Essajee Tajbhoy and Gulam Hoosein Essajee, recently carrying on business as shipowners under the name and style of Messrs. Essajee Tajbhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1907, the undermentioned steamers, viz., "Shah Noor," "Shah Jehan" and "Shah Najan:" At 3 p.m., s. s. "Shah Noor," at 4 p.m. s. s. "Shah Jehan" and at 5 p. m. s. s. "Shah Najam."

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned or of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer Company's Solicitors, at their Office, situate at 14 K. Hummum Street, within the Fort, Bombay, or at the Office of the Company, Mahomed Building, at 75 Hornby Road.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chowk's, No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

AUCTION SALE of RARE ENGLISH GOLD COINS of Charles I and II; Queen Anne; George I, II and IV.; and other Spanish and Indian Coins: TO-DAY, at 3-30.—Sorabji Cowasjee and Co.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

BARGAINS in MOTOR CYCLES.—"Ariels," "Minervas," "Peugeots," "Griffons," and "Singers." Prices ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350. Apply WALTER LANE and Co., 5, Church Gate Street.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Wall Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to issue of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Blue Jacket 2,271 tons, Captain J Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff in ballast.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain L Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The N Y Kaisha steamer Wakamiya Maru, 3,437 tons, Captain R Tapida sailed yesterday for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

The A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Levanzo 2,281 tons, Captain G Carrado sailed yesterday for Hongkong &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea 1,944 tons, Captain J A Dawson arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo. 12 cases opium and 2 cabin and 61 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pasha, 3,839 tons, Captain A H McKinnon arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Samarang with a cargo of Sugar and timber.

The steamer Nidderdale 2,794 tons, Captain J C Alexander will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesborough with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr T S and Mrs Brumley, Mr A T K Brumley Mrs James, Mr Wilson and one deck.

The P and O Co's steamer Delhi 4,783 tons, Captain J D Andrews, will sail to-day for Shanghai &c, via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Melbourne—Miss Von Stieglitz, and Mr A Frew. For Sydney—Mr W T H Holmes. For Colombo.—Mr and Mrs D M Mehta, and child, Mr J P Arsivala, Maj W G Lillington, Mr S V Beg, Mrs D Chinoy and 2 infants, Miss Mac Murray, and Mr O Saunders.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 16th September should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence ....Comdr C W Shearme .....R I M
R I M S Margarita .....Capt W L Kelly.....Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator....Capt W G Beauchamp .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Minto.....Comdr Hordern .....R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr N F J Wilson .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.....Lieut A R G Willok .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr G A Rose .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 17.

A separating .....2962 Davies .....W & A Graham & Co
Blue Jacket .....2271 Palmer.....
Cargo .....2784 Beadle .....P & R S N Co
Dwarka .....750 Morgan.....P Gulf .....M M & Co
Fatteh .....2079 Allen .....M M & Co
Ipswich .....813 Walker.....Shah S N Co
Lalpoora .....2724 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Nadara .....2276 Chidley .....M M & Co
Nineveh .....1944 Dawson.....M M & Co
Oriental .....1385 Toogood .....P & O Co
Oxford .....2464 Hankinson .....M M & Co
Pasha .....1839 Jackson .....T Morrison & Co
Reda Hall .....3133 Fraser .....K Nixon & Co
Shahinder .....2783 Fraser .....Shah S N Co
Shah-Lahar .....2566 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz .....2731 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Shah Azeez .....1990 Pilling .....N F .....Shah S N Co
Shah Cheer .....1922 Pilling .....Shah S N Co
Wakenga .....1669 Bannier .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Cert.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
[illegible]			L'pool	22-9	K Nixon & Co
[illegible]	1769	Mackellar	Antwerp.	23-9	W & A G & Co
[illegible]	3170	Cownie	L'pool..	21-9	W & A G & Co
[illegible]	2460	Hankinson	Genoa ..	24-9	K Nixon & Co
[illegible]	1387	Jo[illegible]	B S Ports..	21-9	Bo P S N Co
[illegible]	1084	Newing	[illegible]olda...	18-9	B & P S N Co
[illegible]	3137	Pickering	Hull via K'chi...	26-9	F Muir & Co
[illegible]	2514	Valentine	Shanghai..	1-10	P & O Co
[illegible]	2865	Miller	Hull Besboro'ugh..	26-9	W & A G Co
[illegible]	1799	Lockhart	K'chi....	24-9	Glade & Co
[illegible]	1352	Dunn	Z'bar.....	19-9	A Strandes

OVAL M

[illegible]	1352	Dunn	Jedda	21-9	B & P S N Co

H W P D

[illegible]	629	Fakeer	.....N F.....		Bo S N Co
[illegible]	761	Ebrahim	repairing..		Bo S N Co
[illegible]	143	Ahmed	.....N F.....		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

[illegible]	1483	Stewart	.....N F		M M & Co
[illegible]	2721	Ford	....Kobe....	25-9	N Y Kaisha
[illegible]	2501	England	..Antwerp..	22-9	M M & Co
[illegible]	2501	[illegible]	[illegible]	20-9	S N Co
[illegible]	4290	Tiesus	....Havre....	21-9	K Nixon & Co
[illegible]	2785	Hide	....Shanghai....	15-9	P & O Co
[illegible]	2785	Hide	....Shanghai....	15-10	P & O Co
[illegible]	3371	MacKee	..Dunkirk..	26-9	Killick N & Co
[illegible]	1615	Born	.....N F.....		G Jeewanjee

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Pasha	Mackinnon	Samarang, Sept 1
17	Rydal Hall	Fraser	Calcutta, Sept 5
	Nadara	Dawson	Persian Gulf, Sept 6
	Blue Jacket	Palmer	Cardiff, Aug 2

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Coloboria	Cockton	Calcutta
	Wakamiya Maru	Tapida	Kobe
	Levanzo	Cornelo	Hongkong, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

[illegible]mer Delhi, Andrews, for Shanghai, &c
[illegible] Nidderdale, Alexander, for Hull

[illegible] beg[illegible]ed yesterday :—

The following vessels [illegible]ool, &c
Steamer Arapanthus, for Liver[illegible]ter, &c
" Blue Jacket, for Manche[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Counsellor s—24 bales wool C Vassonji, 10[illegible] bales wool [illegible]erbhoy G Gungadas, 100 bales cotton fly, N P[illegible] 101 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—32 bales cotton, 300 bales cottou waste, and fly, C Hirji and Co; 4,000 cwts poppy seed L Dreyfusand Co; 500 cwt crushed myrabollems A Khimji; 5,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 20 bales cotton and 260 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton F. F. Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, Sorabj, Framji and Co; 2,000 cwts mawrasced, N Laloobhai 194[illegible] cwts castorseed Worman and Co; 41 bales twist, E D Sassoons and Co.

Kemelworth s—55 bales cotton' Volkart Bros; 60 bales cotton dropping, N M Tajpal; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 50 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 20 bales cotton. 371 bales cottonwaste, W Wolf and Sons; 1000 cwts popyseed, John Fachiri; 80 bales twist N Cursetji and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Counsellor s—9,000 cwts mowrasced, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Blue Jacket s—67,000 tons manganese, ore R A Willis.

FOR GENOA.

Stanley Halls—95 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 180 tons old iron S C Italiana; 3001cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co; 1025 bales cotton Walter Favri and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magician s—2040 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR HULL.

Nidderdale s—1,500 cwts cottonseed, M Valubdas.

FOR KOBE.

Kogoshima Maru s—156 bales cotton, Bamji Co; 600 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 175 bales cotton Dhunjibhoy S Petit and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, G Doosa and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—300 bales twist Tata Sons and Co.
Istok s—124 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.
Delhi s—2 1-2 chests opium G Shobhagmul, 109 chests opium A E H Aarsham, 32 1-2 chests opium Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 171 1-2 chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 10 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 14 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 45 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 4 chests opium A E J Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—2 cases gent's horns, A Visram, 19 1-4 cwts goats horns, M H Ellias 24 1-2 chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 85 chests opium M H E Ellias, 43 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 135 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 27 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium E Ellias and Co.
Istok s—276 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the
LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
and may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.
Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September* 16.] [BOMBAY, *September* 17.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	82 3/16		1/16
3 do.	Rentes ...	94 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4		1/8
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	64 1/2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...		31 3/8	1/16	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	31 1/3	1/16	
Do.	in New York ...	67 7/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·12 1/2		1/2
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·45 1/2		1 1/4
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·85 1/2	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 1/2 p.c.	since	15 Aug
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	muti-	lated	
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	do	do	do
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	do	do	do
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	do	do	do
Interest	Day-to-day Loans ...	do	do	do
Do.	7-day Market Loans	do	do	do

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 27/32 unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Weak.
Futures	...Weak.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... 2,000 "
Mid-Americans	...6·92—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 3/8—1/8

Future Delivery Prices—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·24 —19	6·20 —18	6·16 —19	6·14 —19
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·14 —18	6·14 —19	6·15 —18	6·15 —18	6·16 —18

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	23,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	31,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	
Exports to Continent... ...	6,000 "

Spot Cotton—12·20—40
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·16—43 } Declined owing to selling encouraged by weakness New Orleans and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Do. do. of Mar. 11·32—45

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—12 (nominal)—1
Futures—Months of October 11·28—36
Do. do. December 11·24—35
Closing Tone of Futures.—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 6
F. G. Broach	d. 6
Good Broach	d. 5
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 5
Good Bhownagger	d. 4
Fine Oomras	d. 5
F. G. Oomras	d. 5
Good Oomras	d. 4
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5
Fine Belatti	d. 4
Good Belatti	d. 4
Fine Bengals	d. 4
F. G. Bengals	d. 4
Good Bengals	d. 3
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 5
Good Khandeish	d. 4
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—37 1/2 New Terms—Sept.—Oct.—London Value Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship. 60 Sept. Oct. Antwerp-Buyers Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 59 3/4 Sept.-Oct.—Havre—Value Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee— New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.
In New [illegible]
Sugar— [illegible]nulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. German gra[illegible] 1/2d.
India 12[illegible]ent.—October-December. Sellers.
Months of Shipm[illegible]eady.
Tone of Sugar—St[illegible]

ARRIVALS :—
"Madagascar" "Balu[illegible]istan" "Whitgift"

SALES.

SKIN SA[illegible] firm.
Sheep Skin sale opened to-da[illegible]o 2d higher.
Madras Good demand 1 1-2 [illegible]

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundles Sovs	Rs. 3,645	Jeddah	Shah Ameer	H A [illegible] Hoosein
Gold Coins ...	14,303			
Rupees	502			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [17TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England	...4½ per cent.	from 12th Aug.
Bank of Bengal	.....4 per cent.	" 12th Sept.
Bank of Bombay	.....3 per cent.	" 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras	.....4 per cent.	" 9th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 2½ per cent, pe annum.

Exchange :—
Rates opened unchanged to-day at 1s. 3 31/32d. T. T. and 1/4 for demand Bank bills but several Banks would give 1/32 better both for T. T. and demand. There has been a moderate enquiry at these quotations for near delivery. The credit rate opened firm at 1s. 4 1/4d. 3 months' sight at which one or two Banks bought for the mail, but most banks were disinclined to work under 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight. Bills are still scarce. Far eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31/32d. to 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d to 1/4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/4d. to 1/4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	... 1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139
Hongkong—20 days' sight...	... 164 1/2
Yokohama—20 days' sight ...	... 150 1/2
Shanghai— 20 days' sight ...	... 225

Government Paper :—
There has not been much doing in this market today. In the morning the quotations were 97 1/4 ready and 97 1/8 for the settlement but the at close there is no change to record. Calcutta market is advised firmer at 97 1/8 for cash and 97 1/16 for a month's delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs.	97·4
1st Settlement	... ...	"	97·2

Bullion :—
On Monday Bar silver in London closed 1/16 higher at 31 3/8 ready and 31 1/2 for two months' delivery. New York also being up 1/8 at 67 1/8. Locally there has been little doing, the market closing unchanged as under Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Ls	A.	P
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	79	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	79	9	0
Ditto 2nd "	79	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The "slump" in America and Liverpool continues but the feeling seems to be gaining ground that prices at Home are reaching the bottom, and that a reaction may be looked for. The local market opened easier with prices for New Crop Re. 1 to Re. 3 lower. There has been little or no enquiry from exporters, and in the bazaar also there is little doing. The absence of rain up-country is causing some anxiety.

After receipt of the Liverpool Opener the market steadied, and prices recovered fully Rs. 2 of this morning fall.

In ready cotton a small business was done at Colaba by exporters and Mills.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	278/9	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	263/64	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti.....	238	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Pulgaum	230	"
" " Khangaum Akola ...	220/21	"
" " Amraoti	220/21	"
" " Muttia	208/9	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	200/1	"
Fine M. G. "	210/11	"
" " Bengals	205/6	"
" " "	207/8	Dec. 07
" " "	209/10	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals	106/7	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales
Total Imports	5,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·25 +02	6·22 +02	6·18 +02	6·17 +03	6·16 +02
Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.	
6·17 +03	6·18 +03	6·18 +03	6·19 +03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote :—

Ready.	Rs.	7 14 0	B. T.
September	Rs.	8 3 0	R.T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady with business doing at the following rates. Good qualities are scarce.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 14 0	to	Rs.	9 15 0
Yellow Guzerat...	"	10 8 0	to	Rs.	10 9 0

Gingellyseed :—
The market continues very firm and sellers are holding back. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	58 0 0		Dec.-Jan
" " 75 p. c. ...	"	53 8 0		"
Black Kutni	"	50 0 0		"

Poppyseed :—

	Rs. 12 2 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—

	Rs. 38 0 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs. 21 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs. 6 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi,...	Rs.	5 6 0	to	Rs.	5 7 0
New White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5 5 6			

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,385
India	64
Indian Specie Bank ...	48

Mills :—

Century	1,700
David	465
Empress	440
Howard and Bullough	580
Kohinoor...	750
Manekji Petit	2,395
Standard...	1,250
Textile	1,200

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore	200
Hingoli	135
New Mofussil	630

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown and Co... ...	330
Badham Pile and Co.	126
Bombay Flour Mill	950
Colaba Land and Mill	1,060 X. D.
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	60
Treacher and Co	560

Railways :—

Ahmedabad Prantej	560
Ahmedabad-Patti	112
Amritsar-Beas	457 1/2
Tapti Valley Prantej	102
Ahmedabad [illegible]	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Cotton	1,311	bales.	
Wheat	19,817	qrs.	
Linseed	2,286	"	
Rapeseed...	4,886	"	
Gingellyseed	Nil	"	
Poppyseed	1,177	"	
Groundnuts	297	"	
Castorseed	2,854	"	
Rice	2,733	"	
Myrabollams	231	"	
Cottonseed	2,501	"	
Mowraseed	901	"	
Gram	1,819	"	
Joowar	206	"	
Maize	Nil	"	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DEAN—September 5, at Lahore Cantonment, the wife of A. W. Dean, Government Railway Police, Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOVETON—TODD—September 9, at Murree, by the Venerable C. A. Gillmore, Archdeacon, Hector James Doveton, 21st Punjabis, to Mabel Birene, second daughter of the late Rev. Herbert Todd, M. A., Vicar of Kildwick, Yorkshire.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 40m.; High water, 8·42m., 8·34a.; Low water, 1·39m, 2·58a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company, "The Silver King," 9- 30 p.m.
Morarjee Goculdas 8. and W. Co., Tamarind Lane, 4-39 p. m.
To-day Rovers Football Tournament 2nd Round. Rovers *vs.* Kings Regt. Kick off 5-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, September 19.—Bank Holiday. Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m, Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.—"Two Little Vagabonds." Sun rises 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.; High water, 9-34m., 9-35a. Low water 2-45m., 3-45a.
Friday, September 20.—P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 6th inst., due to arrive at 6 a.m. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m.—"All of a Sudden Peggy." Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. Highwater, 10-19m., 10-27a. Low water, 3-39m., 4-36a.
Saturday, September 21.—Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bank Street, Henshaw's Buildings, 3 p. m. Cricket Bombay Gymkhana "A" and "B" Teams *vs.* Hindu Gymkhana and Mahomedan Cricket Club, respectively. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.—"Leah Kleschna." Sun rises, 6h. 27 m.; Sun sets, 6h. 37m ; High water, 11-0m , 11-14a. ; Low water, 4-26m., 5-4a.
Sunday, September 22.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h., 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 11-38m., 11-58a. ; Low water, 5-9m., 5-40a.
Monday, September 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 27m., Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 0-14a.; Low water, 5-49m., 6-14a.
Tuesday, September 24.—Opening of tenders for new City Improvement Trust Loan of 15 lakhs, 12 noon. Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court. Gaiety Theatre: Pierrot Entertainment.
Wednesday, September 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Gaiety Theatre: Pierrot Entertainment.

THE INDIAN LADIES' RECEPTION TO H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—A meeting of the Members of the General Committee of the Indian Ladies' Reception to H. R. H the Princess of Wales will be held at Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, p m. at 5-30 to-day, (6.T.) to transact the following business:—To report the grant of a piece of ground by Government for the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana and Gymnasium; to dissolve the Reception Committee; to elect a Committe for the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana and Gymnasium; to transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

GRAIN DEALER ROBBED.—It was reported to the police yesterday by Gungaji Venarsi, a grain dealer of New Nagpada, that his shop in the same locality had been broken into the previous night, and that his ornaments, valued at Rs. 509, were stolen from a box which was forced open by the burglar.

FOLLOWED HIS GOD.—Vishnu Waman, (30), a Hindu, went to the sea-shore at Hornby Villard on Saturday afternoon, to immerse his image Gunpati—but he never returned. A search was made for him and his body was found floating in the sea. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the acting Coroner, held an inquest upon the deceased and a verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p. m., to-day :—

March ..... Indienne	Sellenick
Overture..... L'Italienne a Alger ...	Rossini
Valse ..... Lovely Rhein Klange ...	Strauss
Selection ..... The Catch of the Season ...	Baker
Sinfiletta	Fr. Von Blon
American Sketch.. Down South	Myddleton
Valse ..... Les Sirenes	Waldteufel
Galop ..... Odeon Frandon	Latann

BAND AT THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel J. S. McNeill V. D. and officers of 1st batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, their Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day :—

March ..... Unter De Soldaten	F. Irbach
Selection ..... The New Alladin ...	Monckton
Highland Patrol ... Wee Moggregore	Amers
Selection ..... The Geisha	S Jones
Serenade ..... The Warblers	J Percy
Valse ..... Eternelle Folie	Y R Nazare Aga

HARI-KIRTAN IN HONOUR OF EDWARD VII :—The residence of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Bhiwaji Tanaji N. Nakhwa Patel, J.P., at Nowroji Hill, Dongri, was the scene of great festivities and rejoicings on Friday last, in connection with the Ganpati Utsava. Portraits of King Emperor were garlanded in the Hall which was tastefully decorated with foliage and evergreens. Rao Saheb Balkrishna is ever ready to display his loyalty to the Crown and does so on every possible opportunity, either social or religious. Hari-kirtan was performed, sweetmeats were distributed to children of school-going age and refreshments were provided for his numerous friends. A feast was also given to his caste people.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Ramchandra Bhagwan, a peon in the employ of the Chapter Rising Star of Western India, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 165. The evidence showed that the accused was entrusted by Mr. R. K. Cama, Honorary Treasurer, with Rs. 90 to be paid to nine poor widows at the rate of Rs. 10 each. The accused made payments to only two widows and appropriated the balance to his own use. The accused also collected Rs. 95 from certain members as their subscriptions for the month of August, and rendered no account for the same. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BROKER WHO BOLTED.—N.P.B. Robert, *alias* John Robert, *alias* Abram David *alias* Ramaswami Ramchetti, (32) a Christian and a broker by profession, was placed yesterday before Mr. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, for the theft of a piece of silk valued at Rs. 40, belonging to a silk merchant named Matoomal Oodhowlas of Jakaria Masjid. Inspector Carter prosecuted. On Saturday last, the accused had gone to the complainant's shop and wanted to see some rich silk pieces. The complainant showed him several, none of which the accused approved. The complainant then went upstairs to fetch some more pieces, when the accused made off with one valued at Rs. 40. The accused admitted his offence and was awarded four months' hard labour.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. P. RYAN.—The Station Superintendent at the Victoria terminus, Mr. Ryan, is deservedly popular with the public on account of his good natured anxiety to do all in his power to help the travelling public. This officer successfully arranged all the details of the specials run from here to Calcutta for conveying Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and the delegates during the last Congress. For these and other services to the public generally, the Congress Committee resolved to make a suitable presentation to Mr. Ryan. Accordingly, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta sent, on behalf of the Reception Committee, a gold watch and chain with suitable inscription to the Agent of the Company, requesting him to present it to Mr. Ryan. The following inscription is engraved on the inner lid:—"W. P. Ryan, Esq., Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus. A token of appreciation from the travelling public of Bombay. 22-12-06." It is certainly gratifying to see public service recognised in this manner. Mr. Ryan is as popular with the public as with the railway employes of all grades.

BOMBAY SHERLOCK HOLMES.—Petty thefts from the store-room of one of the Greaves Cotton Mills on DeLisle Road have been reported now and again to the police. Only two days ago, the theft of valves and cocks of the value of Rs. 118 was reported by the mill authorities. Superintendent Priestly was asked to investigate the matter. He made a careful survey of the store-room surroundings, when a window of the room was found broken open. He observed foot-prints on the store-room floor and they tallied in size and shape with those outside the store-room and in the compound. Mr. Priestly traced those foot-prints, measuring their length and breadth, all the way on the road, which eventually led him to the house of one Rama Bhuga, a municipal scavenger, who admitted having committed the theft and selling the articles to another scavenger named Nagya Kana, aged only 14 years, who buried his purchase in the ground. Both the accused were placed before Mr. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, the first accused for the theft and the second for receving the stolen articles. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. As it was their first offences, his Lordship awarded six months' hard labour to the first accused, and the second was given fourteen stripes.

STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just been reading an interesting letter headed as above and thought that perhaps my experience in that line might interest you and so give you two incidents that occurred to me. The first was at sea in 1864 on my

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1907.

EXPORT TRADE IN GRAIN AND SEEDS.

THE recent visit of Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, one of the officials of the Railway Board, to Canada where he devoted some time to the study of the Canadian Pacific Railway has borne fruit in the shape of a report descriptive of the administration and working of that huge system which operates and controls nearly 13,000 miles of railway, to say nothing of its fleet of fifty odd steamers. To the majority of readers a comparison between Canadian and Indian methods of conducting railway transportation may not readily commend itself: the difference in climate and physical conditions generally is as wide as that between an independent corporation and a state-throttled bureau-ridden Indian railway administration, but transportation is transportation the world over and there are many items of interest to be gleaned and lessons to be learnt from a perusal of Mr. O'Connor's report. A conspicuous instance is the handling of grain traffic, and although a general impression prevails that modern Western methods are unsuited to Indian conditions, their advantages are so apparent that we again venture to bring them to notice. The carriage of grain in bulk and its subsequent treatment by elevators have previously been proposed for adoption in this country, but up to the present no practical steps have been taken to introduce either one or the other. The mere elevating of grain in a depôt by endless chains of buckets to a convenient height whence it is distributed to storage bins by horizontal belt conveyors and gravity shoots is a mechanical operation which can be carried out wherever grain is dealt with in bulk, and bulk transport is an essential feature in the elevator system. In Canada small or district elevators are found at roadside stations, into which grain is delivered by farmers' carts; these tip up and discharge their contents into the pit of the elevator whence the grain is raised by a chain of buckets and after being weighed and graded is discharged through a pipe into railway-wagons. On arrival at the terminus the contents of wagons are emptied into the elevator pit into which they flow, assisted by men operating "grain-ploughs"—contrivances for propelling grain from the sides and corners of wagons to the outlet. Buckets working on an endless chain convey the grain to the topmost story of the elevator where it is cleaned and weighed. The grain is then graded and a certificate or receipt of grade and weight is given to the owner who is no longer concerned with its storage. The grain is then transferred by gravity along shoots into storage bins, and when the owner effects a sale of the whole or part of his stock he advises the Canadian Pacific Freight Agent to deliver a specified quantity to the purchaser. Delivery is made into lighters and from them into ships, and the grain is elevated into the ship and weighed simultaneously, the shipper giving a receipt to the Freight Agent. Grain is frequently shipped direct without the intermediary lighter and in such case the Railway Freight Agent gives a memorandum to the shipper, showing the weight transferred. As the capacity of bins is known, there is no difficulty on the part of the railway in delivering the amounts specified by the owner. A credit and debit account is kept of the quantity of each grade belonging to each owner. It should be mentioned that the grading is done by a Government Inspector of grain who acquires his powers under an Act of the Canadian Legislature, and fully as important as the mechanical manipulation is the fact that the elevator system provides inspection and classification by Government officials whose certificates possess authoritative value; once they have graded and classified the grain submitted to them, everything that is required to be known about it is known. With the declaration of grade and quality is given the elevator certificate of quantity received, and in these documents the holder has a negotiable security which he can deal with as he pleases. Private ownership in a particular consignment ceases when grain is taken over by the elevator; the depositor is in receipt of a certificate entitling him to the delivery of so many bushels of such a quality, whenever he chooses to present it, but he will not necessarily draw out identically the same grain that he put in. Should he leave it for long he will incur storage charges, as the rates for elevating includes as a rule only ten days' storage and any period beyond this must be paid for.

This method of doing business forms a startling contrast to the conditions of the Indian industry. Here we have a refraction duty on export wheat by way of allowance for the impurities acquired in the process of thrashing, and advantage is taken of this imposition to introduce further foreign substances which have no connection with the operation of thrashing. The latter operation is performed in India by treading out the grain with bullocks upon an earthen floor, a method which is certainly less cleanly than that of the steam thrashing machine or the older method with flails. Exactly how much impurity is introduced by the earthen floor and the bullocks is not easy to state, but it is certainly very much less than export wheat generally possesses for the reason already given. The mixture of earth with the grain may afford the shipper the satisfaction of having lost nothing by the refraction, but on general grounds it cannot be defended, as it means paying freight upon so much earth and adds to the expense of cleaning the grain before it can be milled. Another point of difference is that all Indian grain for export is bagged whereas in Canada it is carried in bulk by rail and shipped in bulk by steamer; this in itself is a substantial difference and, when prices are cut fine in competition, it is sufficient to turn the scale in favour of bulk grain. As regards the admixture of foreign substances it is probable that the elevator system would tend to the supply of cleaner grain, as it would be to the advantage of consignors to deliver their grain in the best possible condition so as to ensure a favourable classification. Instead of devoting attention to the adulteration of his produce, there would be a direct premium upon purification and it appears reasonable to suppose that an improvement in quality would result. It will have been noticed that the grain is cleaned before weighment in the elevator, but it is not known to what extent the cleaning process is carried; it is probable that merely foreign substances are eliminated as having still a sea-voyage to undergo in bulk it would appear uneconomical to do more, and the object of the so-called cleaning is doubtless to assure the elevator authorities that they are giving receipts for grain and not for a mixture of grain and other matters. Whether, as is sometimes stated, some Indian merchants and shippers have an interest in exporting dirty grain, we are not in a position to say, but it will be readily apparent that any such condition of affairs, if it exists, is entirely artificial and is detrimental to the best interests of the grain export industry, as well as to the interests of those engaged in it. The question is one for export treatment, and having drawn attention to it and to possible means of amelioration we leave it for the present in the hope that more competent authority will pursue the subject further.

It is of the highest importance that Indian exports should not be handicapped by disabilities that permit of removal, and in view of the trade rivalry of Canada, Argentina and Australasia in England's grain supply it is imperative that the Indian industry should stand upon the firmest possible footing. As regards Canadian competition India is at a disadvantage in point of distance in the ratio of 7,500 miles to 5000 miles, but of the latter nearly one-half is rail transport whilst from Lahore to Karachi is only about 800 miles, which tends to equalise matters. The cost of production favours India, there being no comparison between the Jat labourer, for instance, on a few annas a day and the Canadian harvester with an equivalent of Rs. 9 per day and free messing. No doubt their day's outturn is vastly different but it is not sufficient to vitiate the comparison which remains a heavy handicap against our Western rival, whose main advantages are in its enlightened system of transport and shipment and its Government inspection, the latter providing a safeguard which India sadly needs and the former going far to compensate for the heavier cost of production.

FOREIGN TRADE IN AUSTRALIA. IN 1905 the Board of Trade sent Mr. R. J. Jeffray to Australia as Commercial Commissioner and his observations have now been published in a long Board of Trade report. Although the position has been greatly altered by the new Customs tariff the statistics compiled are instructive. One of the most prominent features of these is the apparently substantial decline in the proportion of Australian imports supplied by the United Kingdom. In the five years 1891-5 the proportion averaged 71·3 per cent of British goods, the percentage of foreign countries' supplies being 17·1. In the next quinquennium the percentages changed to 64·0 and 24·3, respectively, while the annual average, in 1901-5 was 58·3 per cent and 28·9 per cent. But the earlier trade returns are not strictly comparable with those of recent years. It is unquestionable that formerly many importations of foreign goods were described as of British origin. Then, as now, most of the trade in foreign goods was in the hands of British merchants, but the goods were sent almost exclusively *via* London, where they went to be packed. Such goods are now mostly exported direct from foreign countries and misleading Customs entries are less frequent. As affording some indication of the prevalence of the misdescription of foreign goods formerly, the Victorian Customs' experience is instructive. In 1894 the Department made a careful enquiry into the origin of 68 articles. The percentage of those stated to have been exported from foreign countries was 12·58. The Department came to the conclusion that the real figure was actually as much as 33·06 per cent. On the other hand, before the Shipping Ring was effective, British goods were often sent by cheaper vessels from the Continent. Substantial differences are also apparent between the British returns of exports to Australia and the Australian returns for imports. To an uncertain but appreciable extent, therefore, the statistics are misleading, and "it is well-nigh impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions as to the actual extent to which foreign manufacturers have improved their position in the market at the expense of their British rivals." Mr. Jeffray does not, as has been seen, accept the figures as a true account of the actual trend of trade but, he says, it is true that British trade has not expanded greatly. That, however, is also true of Australian trade as a whole but, though the growth of British trade has not, apparently, been so large as that of foreign countries, it has been considerable. So far there is nothing to show that, despite German and American efforts, the British position in the great staple lines of cotton and iron and steel goods has been seriously menaced. One of the greatest declines in imports is in woollen goods, which Australia can manufacture more cheaply herself. So is it with the boot and shoe trade. Taking all matters into consideration Mr. Jeffray thinks that British traders have deliberately chosen to restrict themselves to a small number of great main lines of production for the Australian market, leaving the field offered by the miscellaneous wants of a large community open to foreign competitors. The demand for cheap goods is also one with which hitherto British traders have to a large extent been reluctant to comply. This policy may be a short sighted one, and the British manufacturers may have been mistaken in their view of their own interests; but in face of the evidence there can be little doubt as to the fact of a deliberate choice. There is a concensus of opinion that in most of the smaller lines, though, of course, not in absolutely all, British manufacturers could have gained or secured most of the trade had they chosen to make the effort, by regard to small details, attention to the peculiarities of the Australian demand, more vigorous local representation, and greater adaptability. It is a complaint often made, and rarely made without some degree of reason.

PROSPECTS IN BURMA. Burma hopes much from the visit of the Viceroy in November. It is twenty-one years since the Province came under British rule, but undoubtedly many grievances await redress and it is generally felt among the European and the educated native community that its distance from the seat of Government leads to its being overlooked. One important matter likely to be brought to the notice of Lord Minto is the old subject, urged upon Lord Curzon in 1901, of the desirability of connecting Upper Burma with the Indian Railway system by carrying a main trunk line through Assam. It seems certain that such a line must be built sooner or later if the considerable agricultural and commercial resources of Upper Burma are not to be strangled for a very considerable time. There can be no doubt that such a line would be very difficult to construct, from an engineering point of view, and correspondingly expensive, while the revenue that would accrue from it for the first few years of its existence would not be very large. These were the principal reasons given for declining to proceed with this work on the last occasion, and it seems pretty safe to assume that they will be employed once more. But there is something more to be considered than "will it pay?" and possibly wiser counsels will prevail. For Burma is a country which will, in the end, amply justify present loss in opening it up. Famine is a thing almost unknown, except under very exceptional circumstances, and only very few districts need artificial irrigation on a large scale. The mineral resources of the country are only very imperfectly understood at the present day, but that these are very great is certain. The ruby mines of Upper Burma have long been famous, while quite extraordinary developments have taken place during the past few years in the petroleum industry. There are very large deposits of this oil in various parts of the country, and the most modern methods of obtaining and treating it are now being introduced. Gold, silver, copper, tin and iron are all proved to exist; while coal, though not of very good quality, has also been located. All these industries, however, require Government assistance and encouragement while in their infancy, and it is a sore point with the people of Burma that this is what they do not receive. Then, too, there is the grain trade of the Southern Shan States only awaiting adequate means of communication which would also tap valuable timber and rubber areas. Considering the growing demand for Burma teak the railway would speedily make its mark on the general trade of the country, and these matters should be carefully urged upon the Viceroy's notice if another period of inattention is to be avoided.

THE rooms of the Cawnpore Bar Library have been fitted with electric fans.

SIR GEORGE S. CLARKE, the new Governor of Bombay, will join the P. and O. steamer *Himalaya* at Marseilles.

LADY EILEEN and Lady Ruby Elliot are leaving for India at the end of October in the *Herefordshire* to rejoin the Earl and Countess of Minto.

AN appeal will probably be made to the Vacation Bench of the Calcutta High Court this morning on behalf of Bepin Chandra Pal.

THE criminal case in Cocanada instituted by Kopalli Krishna Row against Captain Kemp comes on for hearing before Mr. W. Macfarland on the 18th instant.

WE learn from Chittagong that Mr. Charles Glasford, the representative in that port of Messrs Turner Morrison and Co., died on Wednesday last from cholera. Mr. Glasford was married only about ten months ago.

THE *Bengalee* says that the two policemen, Mangal Singh and Nibaran, accused in the Comilla shooting case and who were acquitted on appeal to the High Court have been reinstated but transferred, one to Lakhimpur and the other to Silchar.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 3rd August last amounted to Rs. 2,680, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,083. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd August last were Rs. 10,949, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,348.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 3rd August last amounted to Rs. 7,354, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 3,929. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd August last were Rs. 23,636, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 7,934.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 3rd August last amounted to Rs. 6,747, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 3,648. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd August last were Rs. 56,478, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,332.

THE permanent commemoration of the visit of the Princess of Wales has met with such general approval in Bombay that Mrs. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy has liberally contributed Rs. 15,000 for the Parsi Gymkhana Pavilion, whilst a few ladies and gentlemen have made up a contribution of Rs. 9,000, which sums, plus the balance of Rs. 6,000, make a total of Rs. 30,000. The gymnasium will be open to all girls' schools in Bombay, and will thus fill up the long and badly felt desideratum of a high class institution for the physical culture of the girls of this city, and consequently a generous grant-in-aid from the Government is confidently reckoned upon. The plot of ground granted by the Government is opposite the Bandstand at the Cooperage.

THE ladies in Australia are also getting excited over the Tariff Reform, and in their agitation cannot resist having a fling at men as represented by the Federal Members of Parliament. At a meeting convened by the Women's Liberal League, a resolution condemnatory of the tariff was passed. It also denounced the action of the Federal Members of Parliament in increasing their own allowances by £200 as unjustifiable, unreasonable, and unnecessary. One of the speakers considered that it was most iniquitous that they were going to have heavier taxes put on them, and would have to pay more to those who imposed these taxes. "This Federal Parliament," she said, "has done almost nothing since the beginning of November last, and one of the first things these wretched men do is to add £200 to their salaries."

WRITING in the *Geological Magazine* on "How long ago in Geology," Mr. Edward A. Martin, F. G. S., says he is justified from many points of view in assuming that a solid crust had formed on the earth about 250,000,000 years ago. Mr. Martin gives the length of some of the geological periods as follows:—Pleistocene and Recent, 2,830,000 years; Pliocene, 3,500,000 years, Carboniferous, 21,000,000 years; Devonian 23,100,000 years; Keweenawan, 52,500,000 years. The great coal age, Mr. Martin writes, came to a close 70,495,000 years ago, and the chalk age 31,680,000 years ago. Writing of the evolution of various forms of life, Mr. Martin says the small reptiles of the coal era were the outcome of 159,600,000 years. "The crowning of the evolutionary movement by the appearance of the human species" occurred in pliocene times, which came to an end 2,880,000 years ago, after a period of 3,500,000 years.

ACCORDING to the China papers there is some correspondence going on between the British and American Governments regarding the arrest of an American, a man named Adsetts, at Chifu, for the alleged murder of a woman, also an American, at Hongkong. The man and the woman, travelling as husband and wife, arrived in Hongkong recently from Manila and went to a hotel. There the man, it is alleged, murdered the woman for the sake of some jewellery, put her body into a trunk and put it on board a steamer proceeding to Canada. The finding of this body in the trunk in the luggage room of the steamer put the Police on the *qui vive*. Adsetts was traced to Chifu, where he was arrested by the British Consul on a warrant from Hongkong. He escaped from custody and was captured by a party of U. S. A. Marines from the *Galveston* and taken on board and he remains there till the two nations have settled the question at issue between them. A judicial application for the surrender of Adsetts has been made by the Hongkong Government.

DEAR OLD DICKENS.

"Un souvenir heureux est peut-etre sur ferre
"Plus vrai que le bonheur."

To Dante's memorable words, "no greater grief than to remember days of joy when misery is at hand," Musset gives the above reply. "More real than joy is perhaps a happy remembrance on earth." Do we not realise the force of it when we call to mind the Picture Gallery of Dickens? Of all the English writers of fiction who has such hold on us as he? If he has been the unfailing delight of the well-to-do, he has been no less the certain comfort of the badly off. What messages has he not given to them of hope and of love? How he bids them bear all the pains of earthly life and death? How he soothes the agonies of grief! How gently he instils that to suffer is to be strong, to be in sympathy with the whole world, to lift the iron bar that presses on us! Does he not make us smile through our tears? And all that in such simple homely language, bidding us go unfalteringly to reach our high estate. He teaches that the ghastly shape of despair ever at our door, holding it ajar with its impalpable but plainly horrible hand, and ready to enter at the moment it sees fit, is part of our heritage. For peace on earth or joy in life we must not close up the gates of feeling. They lead to the loftiest and most vivid part of our existence. His celebrity has not suffered with time. A part of the literary glory of these days almost in every country is his.

THE WAY HE CREATES.

The beings which people his works are a motley throng. It is the exterior he sketches at first sight of his characters. The portrait is in rough touches. He is an extempore artist who notes and paints there and then. Psychologic analysis is wanting. Here is no delicate unravelling of the interlaced threads of soul, no discrimination of phases, of vicissitudes, of outbursts of the slow and sudden oscillations of its movements. He draws faces with their salient features striking the eye at once. There is no really shrewd indication of marked peculiarities in them, no raising up a vision than a description now comic, now hateful, now dry. A character is made evident to the eye by rough acts indifferently told without the motive of previous resolutions. A great deal oftener it is by words, talk, soliloquies, verbal knacks and strange twaddle that he brings out characters.

HIS STRONG SIDE

is the handling of the dialogue. Therein he is simply excellent. However spiritless the description, however bizarre and beyond nature the type he means to depict by a phrase, a monologue, a recital reported and lodged, the peculiar moral nature he wants to show appears in all the details of the individual configuration. The art is marvellous. It defies analysis. For, it is made up of as many characteristics and odd turns he lets his speakers use as the ideas he lends them, and the singular views, the capricious digressions, the surprising replies he puts into their mouths. Thus their whole nature is often expressed at a stroke, it being at least invariable and exaggerated if not very simple generally. To the precise peculiarity of talk he takes care to add some oft-repeated mention of a physical or moral feature easily retained, and when his emotion runs over he seldom neglects to say himself what to think of his creations, thus their moral aspect is excellently defined and engraved perforce on the memory.

A GLANCE AT A FEW OF HIS GALLERY.

The first to catch our eye is the distinguished *Mr. Micawber* on the look out for something to turn up. A large bald head, a very extensive face, shabby clothes, a jaunty stick with rusty tassels, a quizzing glass for ornament, an imposing shirt collar, complete the caricature. Hear him speak, and the roll in his voice, the indescribable air of saying something genteel in studied vague terms, the smile and burst of friendly foppish confidence, the waving of the hand, the settling of the chin in his shirt collar as he strides out with his hat on, very upright and humming a tune. Are you likely to mistake him ever, now that you have known him once? That giddy goose of a coquette is *Flora* or *Mrs. Finching*, "far more proper" the ex-intended of Clenham, now a well-fed broad matron, affecting the airs of a little girl tittering confusedly and giving him one of her old glances. How she runs on with astonishing speed in her disjointed volubility! Watch the attitudes of that affrighted old fowl! It is the singular *Affery Flintwinch* servant maid to Clenham's mother, a bit stupid, a bit crazy, crotchety, spiteful and timorous as her first words reveal her to be. Are you ill and do you mind a nurse? Here is the *invallable protegee of Mrs. Harris* ready "to lay all her feller creeturs out for nothink, sich is the love she bears them." With a husky voice and moist eye the dear sober creetur says to you when on duty, "dont ask me whether I wont take none or whether I will but leave the bottle on the chimley-piece and let me put my lips to it when I am so disposed." For a lady of military stiffness and determination turn to *Aunt Betsey Trotwood*. Hard featured and lean she carries her inflexibility of face and ways in the sentiments she delivers herself of to Mr. and Miss Murdstone offering to knock the bonnet off of the latter and to tread upon it if she could catch her ride a donky over her green again. The illustrious son of the postillion, *Sam Weller* is all there in his replies with his presumptious impertinence, his good humoured grimaces, and his good heart that of a merry rogue. Mr. Weller senior having "took a good deal o'pains with his eddication, let him run in in the streets when he was very young and [illegible] for his-self," the son is as much in the philosophical line as the father. From what *Jaggers* the lawyer says, as he bites his great fore-finger or throws it at you when cross-questioning, you set him down at once for a surly, resolute and anything but sentimental fellow. What a way he has of keeping himself high! How he washes his hands with scented soap to wash his clients off, being engaged in cases of dark complexion generally. The drollery of *Joe's* words, and droller dialogue whispered to little Pip—the two being in free masonry as fellow sufferers—mark him as the pleasantest gentleman of the forge, tender, sweet tempered, a foolish dear fellow, a steam-hammer in strength, a child in weakness. Jaggers "the wonderful man without his living likeness," when offering him compensation for Pip's [illegible], from apprenticeship meets for once his match, release you come into my place bull-baiting and [illegible]. "If me, come out! Which I meantersay, badgering I say, I meantersay and stand [illegible] that what unconquerable mercantile pride of [illegible] fall by." The hold his own without any foreign *Dombey* able to pocrisy of *Pecksniff* muffled in [illegible] help, and the hyand liberality, though colour [illegible] benevolence, humility the less true. The treacher [illegible] caricatures are none *Quilp* more grotesque than [illegible] *Ralph Nickleby* and clammy *Heep*, and the [illegible] grim, the 'umble and are sketched in conti [illegible] host of episodic personages both their plans and [illegible] mutual conversation revealing are set off in relief [illegible] their turn of mind. These reiterated, but in [illegible] an summary traits, rough and in miniature wh [illegible] sparkling flashes of witticism and and conspicuou [illegible] which render them more memorable survey is, it [illegible]. Random and rapid as the above realist of [illegible] points to Dickens as incontestably a with defo [illegible] a particular kind, though more busy all his [illegible] forming than reproducing reality. And in [illegible] works he softens

"The constant shade
"Cast on life's shine—the tremor that intrudes
"When foremost seems our faith in white."

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.

GAIETY THEATRE.
"Niobe."

This ever popular farce brought a fair house to the Theatre last night, and for two solid hours Mr. Sinclair Cotton and Miss Florence Hamer kept their audience in roars of laughter. Mr. Smith, the new comer in the company, was very good as the congenital idiot, and kept his monocle on the poise without a drop. The extraordinarily funny scenes produced by the coming to life of Tompkins's classic statue have no equal on the modern stage for sheer hilarity, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed the performance. Mr. Sinclair Cotton deserves a special word of praise, for he worked like a Trojan all the evening, and at the fall of the curtain must have been exhausted as he looked. Miss Hamer's classic poses were exhausted, only the pins rather spoiled the illusion, pins and seams being supposed to be non-existent in Grecian Garments. However she played, and looked, the Greek goddess to the life and visaged as serious as a judge when creating peeans of merriment. A lot of Bombayites missed a fine tonic last night. To-night *The Silver King* will be repeated.

MUSEUMS AND ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The following piece of information from the *Scotsman* will be of special interest to your Bombay Readers:—

Indian Appointment for an Edinburgh Naturalist.—Mr Norman B. Kinnear has been offered, and has accepted the Keepership of the Museum of the Bombay Natural History Society, and will proceed to India in the autumn to take up the appointment. The Society was founded in 1883, and now its members number some 1,200, resident in all parts of India and Burma. By the excellence of its work and the value of its publications it has become one of the leading societies of its kind in the East, and has earned and received the generous recognition of the Government of Bombay. During the quarter of a century it has existed the Society has amassed very considerable and valuable collections from all parts of the Indian Empire. Mr. Kinnear, who is a keen naturalist, has been trained in museum methods under Mr. Eagle Clarke at the Royal Scottish Museum where for some time he has acted as an honorary assistant in the Natural History Department, accomplishing much useful work. Mr. Kinnear is a great-grandson of that distinguished naturalist, the late Sir William Jardine, Bart.

The Bombay Natural History Society that Bombayites have seen develop from a small but well nurtured seed, sown by that ardent naturalist, Mr. H. M. Phipson, twenty-seven years ago, has expanded in all directions and extended its usefulness until it is known and appreciated all over the postal regions of Asia. Its list of 1,200 members includes the name of every man interested in the normal or abnormal lives and habits of jungle creatures, the study of which is one of the most absorbing mitigations of exile in the East. It has been said truly, if somewhat cynically, that a man's success in life depends almost as much on a careful prosecution of his hobby as on a conscientious performance of his duties. The popularity of the Bombay Natural History Society and its scientific Journal with the busiest members of the Civil and Military Services in the Indian Empire is a pretty positive proof that this theory is correct. For the numerous hobbies included in the pursuit of a practical knowledge of Natural History are within the daily scope of every man or woman who comes to India and whose home perforce of circumstances is in the jungle for many months of the year. Chances occur incessantly, welcome or unwelcome, of studying the devious and often most indefensible methods by which its denizens make out their very tropical lives. This is one of the many reasons that the Society has so potent an attraction for that legion of happy folk who have the wit to indulge in a hobby and find time in their busy lives to observe and note down the good and bad deeds of animal, fish, bird or insect they come across. The appointment of an able Official Keeper of the Museum that now contains an interesting and well-preserved collection of Natural History specimens, gathered from all parts of our Eastern Empire should do much to lessen the labour, honorary, but amazingly heavy, of Mr. Phipson and his enthusiastic coadjutors. It is a proof that the Society is grown up and a guarantee of its permanent future utility. Some of the pleasantest memories of the retired Anglo-Indian hark back to the informal meetings in the Society's well-known rooms, where we so often heard interesting papers read by conscientious respondents to the Call of the Wild.

There has not been very much of an echo [illegible] India since the publication of the names [illegible] members of the Royal Commission. That [illegible] mission has been formed with a view, [illegible] all accounts, of attaining a more sym[illegible] system of Government in India and the sele[illegible] its members is a proof, if any were want[illegible] the Cabinet is in earnest in its intentions. [illegible] retired officials, whose great qualificati[illegible] experience of past administration and [illegible] conditions, are the best individuals [illegible] at the real opinion of the people [illegible] and for interpreting the benevolent [illegible] Government in their regard, is ver[illegible] would be, however, difficult to [illegible] selection might have been made. [illegible] Commission is referred to, in a [illegible] way by the few that take an inter[illegible] means of finding out the [illegible] alleged discontent in India. [illegible] objective the three members [illegible] clever if they put their fingers [illegible] men to enlighten them and still more [illegible] induce them to speak out their minds. [illegible] one thing more certain than another, it is [illegible] from the West, be he ever so subtle, will [illegible] read the mind of an Oriental, be he ever so [illegible] A cynic would say that the Royal Commission [illegible] the end of its ponderous and well-meant inquiry will come to the very obvious conclusion that the governed want to govern or even to go further and exchange places with those who now govern them. Meanwhile we shall see three earnest and benevolent gentlemen make a picturesque tour through India inviting the expression of opinions from men of every race and caste in the Peninsula. May they be inspired to call upon the right men for their views! and may the millennium immediately result from their labours. India will then be luckier than most other countries that have to make the best they can of the unavoidable defects in their administrations.

We are coming to an end of our wholly mistaken summer and hoping for a comfortable autumn. Ambition does not soar higher than that. Fruit in spite of little encouragement from the [illegible] matured, though late, everywhere. But th[illegible] sun, never came up to standard. The trees [illegible] flavour simple duty, the part that belonged t[illegible] left out altogether. [illegible] did their to know that elec[illegible] the sun was understudy for th[illegible] some satisfaction Those who have [illegible] tricity is to be an efficient flowers grown by [illegible] sun in the near future. efforts of the [illegible] tried it declare that fruit and does not sull[illegible] its aid will far excel the best Britain [illegible] sun even when that planet or star the Co[illegible] as it certainly did this year, in Great [illegible]yhow. This week the return rush from the [illegible]tment fills steamers and trains to bursting, [illegible]aloons brim over with those who dread sitting deck for the short passage accross the Channel, preferring the poisonous air below stairs. The big London stations are daily so crowded by the boat-trains that movement is almost impossible. The porters have a real harvest time, though they work hard for it. One man asked sympathetically whether the tourist season was not a hard time, answered "I am glad to say its coming on nicely ma'am." It was a point of view that had not occurred to the questioner. The alert porter can rake in the sixpences pretty fast in August and that fact must help to fit his burden to his back. It may then bend but it does not break. The system of sending luggage in advance cannot be so profitable for the porter. But it is in many cases a great saving for the traveller and is becoming daily more popular. It is an immense relief to send on your portmanteau or big box, the day before you intend to travel, having it fetched by the railway people, and delivered at your new address, all for one shilling an article. I have tried the method now on six journeys, and have invariably found my luggage safely ensconced in my room when I arrived at my destination. All worry or anxiety when changing trains or steamers is obviated. And you go gaily along with a small hand-bag independent of porters and light of heart in a manner unknown to the luggage oppressed person. The languid "revenant" from the East would do well to make a note of this, and consult his railway authority on how to dispose of his impedimenta. In one short journey of many changes I expended over four shillings on porters for my luggage. The same journey, with quite as much, cost me on the advance system only two, and I had nothing to think about but my own frequent transfers.

THE French mail steamer "Caledonien" from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the 17th instant.

WE are glad to hear that letters received from Home by the last mail report material improvement in the condition of Mr. C. W. Hodson, lately Secretary to the Public Works Department, whose serious illness has given much anxiety to his numerous friends in this country.

THE death is announced, at Southbourne, Hants, of Thomas Law Roberts, late Major of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and sometime Military Secretary to the General Commanding her late Majesty's Forces in China. Major T. L. Roberts was through the Indian Mutiny, and in 1859 saw much service on the Nepal frontier. Latterly he commanded the 3rd Sikhs. He was twice mentioned in despatches. In 1862 he took part in the operations against the Taiping rebels in the vicinity of Shanghai and was mentioned in despatches. He retired from the Army in 1870.

THE THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

FINAL RUPTURE DOUBTED.

British Press Opinions.

CONCILIATORY METHODS ADVOCATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

[illegible]ral papers urge the Railway Companies [illegible]e the Amalgamated Society; and the Con[illegible]rgans point out that, even if the ballot [illegible]t a strike, the necessity of the men giving [illegible] defer its commencement until the middle [illegible]mber.

[illegible]e papers express the hope that the interval [illegible]ill be utilized to secure conciliation and avert [illegible]ional calamity.

[illegible]revailing belief is that there will be no [illegible]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

[illegible]papers consider the railway crisis of the gravest character and hope that conciliatory methods will prevail and a settlement be arranged.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Panic at Mazagan.

QUIET ALONG THE COAST.

FOUR TRIBES SURRENDERING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

Admiral Philibert reports that everything is quiet all along the coast.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The important Chaonia tribe at Casablanca has accepted General Drude's conditions and propose to return on Thursday with the chiefs of each tribe in the district to arrange for a general submission.

LATER.

It is stated that General Drude's conditions include the surrender of the tribesmen implicated in the massacre and the payment of an indemnity for the massacre and sacking of Casablanca. Hostages as a guarantee of good faith are also demanded.

Four tribes near Casablanca are treating with the French and are willing to give hostages and are using their influence for peace with the other tribes.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

Hindus to be Protected.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Telegrams from Ottawa state that the Govern[illegible]ment is [illegible] to protect 400 Hindus who were driven from Bellingham and are sheltering in Canada.

Sir W. Laurier, replying to a telegram from the Mayor of Vancouver, who asked for permission to shelter 900 Hin[illegible] the steamer "Monteagle," in the Drill Hall, says he is glad to [illegible]ney are not paupers and he is sending a spe[illegible] officer to investigate.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

A Twelve Hours' Battle.

AGITATORS FROM THE STRAITS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong telegraphs that a stubborn engagement, lasting for twelve hours, has occurred at Lingshuan City in the Yumchow Prefecture. The Imperial reinforcements marched sixty miles and relieved the city.

[illegible]ported that the leaders are emigrants who [illegible]turned from the Straits Settlements and Annam, whence the insurgents obtained their supplies.

DUTCH DEFEAT IN CELEBES.

Reinforcements Sent.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

News has reached Rotterdam that a Dutch force was defeated at Mandhar in Celebes on September 9th with great loss. Reinforcements have been sent.

DUTCH INDIES.

Consolidation of Authority.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Queen Wilhelmina, in opening Parliament, announced that serious efforts would be made to render the consolidation of the Dutch Authority in the Indies beneficial to the native population.

IMPORTANT ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

"Modernism" and Heresy.

CONGRESSES PROHIBITED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Vatican publishes an important Encyclical declaring that "Modernism," generally, is dangerous and the synthesis of all heresy, and ordering the removal of Modernists from Catholic Professorships and the institution of a Censorship in every Diocese.

The Encyclical also orders the prohibition of the Ecclesiastical Congress except on rare occasions, and other reactionary measures.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Heavy Mortality.

EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

There have been 1,663 cases of cholera at Astrakhan since the outbreak, and 849 deaths have occurred.

The epidemic is increasing in Samara, Nijni Novogorod and elsewhere.

ACCIDENT ON A BATTLE-SHIP.

Many Killed and Mutilated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Forty of the crew of the battleship *Kashima* have been killed and wounded by the explosion of a shell after target practice at Kure on the 9th instant.

The killed include a Lieutenant, two Cadets and a Staff Officer. The majority of the bystanders were fearfully mutilated and the ship was badly damaged.

FRANCE AND ANTI-MILITARISM.

Republic Above Everything.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Prominent French politicians are denouncing anti-militarism.

Viviani, the Socialist Minister of Labour, speaking at Annecy, declared the Republic must be placed above all attack, and if peril arose the Fatherland must be defended without discussing the origin of action.

RANJITSINHJI AND CRICKET.

Lilley Engaged as Coach.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Prince Ranjitsinhji has engaged Lilley as coach.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Splendid Report.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Reuter telegraphing from Cairo states that the cotton crop is splendid and exceeds seven million cantars and the estimated value is thirty million sterling.

PORTUGUESE IN ANGOLA.

Fierce Fight with Natives.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Portuguese in Angola had a fierce engagement with the Quamanhas on Sunday and many were killed and wounded.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Leveson Vernon Harcourt is dead.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL SECRETARY.

Mr. R. Carlyle's Appointment Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 17.

Commenting on Mr. R. W. Carlyle's appointment as Secretary for Revenue and Agriculture at Simla, the *Pioneer* says:—"The appointment will be received with surprise and, excepting possibly in Bengal, with dubious comment. Mr Carlyle, whatever his other qualifications, is necessarily unfamiliar with land settlements as the term is understood in Upper India and the present is hardly the time to commit questions affecting the most important industry in the country to inexpert hands. Admitting that there is some force in the argument that the Revenue Secretary and Revenue Member should not ordinarily be taken from the same province, in this instance the United Provinces—and allowing weight to the assertion that the Punjab system and methods of recent years have been pressed too much, it can hardly be contended that there is no one in Madras or in the Central Provinces, thoroughly qualified for this important appointment by experience and knowledge of the subject. But even if that were the case, ought the above arguments to have been allowed to block the selection of the United Provinces or the Punjab men? Certainly, it is striking out a new line to go to Bengal for a Revenue Secretary, but there will be many misgivings as to its being a strong line.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Additional Provision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The recent provision of an additianol three-quarters of a crore of rupees for expenditure upon open railway lines has set free twenty lakhs which would otherwise have had to be devoted to this purpose. This smaller sum has, therefore, been made available for continuing the work upon lines under construction which were being badly retarded owing to stringency in the Home money market.

Five lakhs, in all, have been allotted to the Loi-Shilman line beyond Peshawar, and grants have also gone to the Pegu-Moulmein and other lines under construction, which would otherwise have been unable to continue progress effectively. It is not yet known what grant will be available for the next year's Railway Budget, but eighteen crores would be none too much if the needs of open lines are to be at all fully met and enough money found for continuing effectively the lines already under construction, and for putting in hand the large projects that have received general approval for—

(1) bridging the Ganges near Sara Ghat;

(2) connecting up Itarsi with Nagpur and thus completing an important link in the north and south railway which will eventually bring the ports of the Madras coast into touch with the Central Provinces and Northern India; and

(3) for building the Goramsinini-sini Railway which has been promised for the conveyance of mineral in connection with the Tata Iron Works Scheme.

These three undertakings are the principal Indian railway enterprises now awaiting commencement, but others are also desirable in the interests of trade noticeably the Bombay-Sind connection which has only reached at present the survey stage.

BEPIN CHUNDRA PAL'S CONVICTION.

Rowdy Meeting of Sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The *Empire* this evening publishes a report of a big meeting held in Beadon Square last evening, to express sympathy at Bepin Chundra Pal's incarceration. Mr. P. C. Bannerjee of the *Bengalee* presided.

Fiery speeches suggesting picketting and violence to European members of the Police Force were made by almost all the speakers, among whom were Leakat Hosein, who said that if he (Leakat) were convicted of the charge of sedition pending against him at Barisal, a *jehad* might be proclaimed against Feringhees, and Lalit Mohun Ghosal, Dr. Abdul Guffoor and Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Barrister.

WHITE COOLIES AT ANTWERP.

1,000 MORE BRITISH STRIKE-BREAKERS ARRIVE.

Desperate Work for the Belgian Police.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

A thousand more English strike-breakers arrived at Antwerp to-day, but many are tiring of the confinement on boardship and are continually leaving.

The strike has spread to Rotterdam.

On August 21st there were 1,335 British strike-breakers working on fifty-three boats at Antwerp and by August 27th, three weeks ago, there were no less than 5,000 strike-breakers in Antwerp, nearly all foreigners, and many of them Englishmen from London, Liverpool and Dover. They are regarded as a contemptible lot by their working fellows in England, and they are largely composed of wharf loafers and ne'r-do-wells. They are not having a happy time of it, however, and Mr. Havelock Wilson, M. P., who was one of the sub-commission of the Advisory Committee under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1906, which was appointed to visit Antwerp, gives a sorry picture of their position.

The presence of the English strike-breakers is one cause of the continuance of the great strike at Antwerp. This is not to be wondered at. Over a month ago the British dockers on the Cambroman, wishing to share in the local festivities, drank to intoxication, and the carousal ended in a brawl, during which the ship's property was destroyed, the officers were threatened, and the captain was obliged to summon police, thirty of whom remained on board all night with their revolvers loaded. Three men were pitched overboard, but were rescued, and the captain placed several in irons. The next day only fifty of the Britishers worked, and many then claimed six shillings per day. The Union for the Protection of Labour held a meeting, but the Antwerp dockers refused all proposals. In the meantime all traffic in the port was seriously delayed, and vessels were ordered to wait in Flushing before proceeding to Antwerp.

Here is one account of the wharf loafers orgy. It is from the "Handelsblad":—"Shortly before eleven o'clock last night the captain of the steamer "Cambroman," on which the English strike-breakers are quartered, sent an urgent message for police assistance. It appears that the Englishmen raided the ship's pantries, and after broaching thirty-two barrels of beer drunk the contents. They then seized a quantity of other drink and food and threw the stores of butter over board. They afterwards broke in the doors of the officers' cabins, taking possession of sixteen revolvers and a number of razors. When the police arrived they found the rioters lying about the deck, the majority of them overcome by drink. Thirty policemen remained all night on the ship with drawn revolvers. The number of strike-breakers at work to-day is very small, only fifty men having left the "Cambroman," where their companions are still under the influence of liquor. At eleven o'clock a telephone message was sent to the police declaring that the men absolutely refused to go on board the tug and that they were dancing and singing. The Captain was ultimately obliged to put several of them in irons. The police are still on board."

It will be observed from the above telegram that the strike has spread to Rotterdam. This is particularly unfortunate as the Antwerp dockers desired the basis of the arbitration between the Strikers' League and the Shipping Federation should be based upon the result of the enquiry into the conditions of labour in Rotterdam, which is absurd, the economic conditions in Holland being absolutely different to those at Antwerp, the monetary unit being more than double and the cost of living far higher.

The P. and O. Company which has docks at Antwerp is of course especially interested in the strike, or the smashing of it, and they have coupled some hundreds of English (!) strike-breakers to Antwerp. The strike of the Antwerp dockers is causing grave concern throughout the commercial and industrial community of the country. Many ships which could not unload their cargoes in Antwerp have been ordered to Rotterdam, and it is seen, with no little uneasiness in shipping circles, that these vessels have found in the Dutch harbour the accommodation and the workmen Antwerp was unable to provide them with. The whole commercial life of Belgium is beginning to feel the effects of the Antwerp deadlock. Several important manufacturers have stated that a continuation of the strike would certainly be followed by a serious economic crisis, which would in turn bring about some heavy failures on the Antwerp market, as the leading merchants of that city are bound by extensive contracts which they are unable to fulfil owing to the strike.

Besides the P. and O., the Red Star has carried some hundreds of strike-breakers to Antwerp, as also has the Canadian-Pacific. The bill to prohibit the engagement in Britain of workmen to take the place of strikers abroad, which Mr. Crooks has introduced into the House of Commons, with the approval of the Labour party and of some at least of the Liberal-Labour group, was issued from the printers on August 22. It contains a single clause couched in the following terms:

Whenever a person shall be engaged, or hired, or otherwise procured to take part in any manual labour outside the United Kingdom where a dispute is in progress between employers and employed, all the penalties imposed by the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, shall apply.

Under the Foreign Enlistment Act a penalty not exceeding two years' imprisonment is imposed on all parties to the enlistment in this country of men for military service with another Power. Even the master of the ship who carries the person enlisted is liable.

With the advent of this month trouble for the white coolies from England and elsewhere began in earnest, serious racial riots taking place and many of the strike-breakers being seriously injured. The police had to use their revolvers freely in defence of the foreigners, and one policeman was killed. In revenge the police shot six persons, including women and children, and twenty-five of the policemen were wounded. At last the strikers became exasperated and fired the wharves and shipping, and the huge conflagration made a clean sweep of sixteen acres of timber and buildings before it burnt itself out. Only a change of wind saved the entire harbour and shipping from destruction. The fire failed to end the strike however. It may be added that the £5,000 promised to the strikers from London by the Labour leaders did not materialize. In the meantime the strikers are begging from door to door, and the hideous spectre of hunger, with all its accompanying horrors, has visited many helpless households. Some of the foreign steamship companies are sending their vessels to neighbouring ports until the strike is over. Certain British coal mines have notified their agents that they will make no further shipment to Antwerp until the strike is ended. The shipping houses feel confident that they now have the mastery of the situation. The delays in loading and discharging are less extended, and the congestion of traffic has been greatly relieved.

COCANADA CLUB CASE.

Judgment for Damages.

FINE ON THE INHABITANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 17.

Mr. J. A. Cumming, I. C. S., District Magistrate of Cocanada, delivered the following Judgment yesterday in respect of the claims by the Cocanada Club and Messrs Moy and Clark for damages suffered by them in the late riot:—"I declare that injury was caused to the resident members of the Cocanada Club and Messrs Moy and Clark and I assess the amount of compensation at Rs. 543-13-8 to be distributed as follows—Cocanada Club Rs. 398-13-8, Mr. Moy, Rs. 80, and Mr. Clark Rs. 65. I order that the whole amount be paid by the inhabitants of the Municipal town of Cocanada, other than the resident members of the Cocanada Club, as on the 31st of May 1907 and in the same manner as cost of the additional police force."

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S JOURNAL.

Exploration of Tibet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

News has been received from Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish Explorer. The communication is dated the 25th of July from the Mansasrowar Lake. He and his party are all reported well and in good spirit. The Doctor states that the last journey from Shigatse to Tok Chin on the lake has been richer in results than his previous one from Aksai Chin to Shigatse as he has been almost the whole time in inhabited country.

Dr. Sven Hedin writes: "The results are 1,300 big pages in annotations, 203 sheets of map, 410 specimens of rock in connection with geological profiles, 700 panoramas, and 26 astronomical points. The meteorological journal was continued (three times a day, and all passes and camps were fixed by boiling point thermometer) and at every river-crossing detailed measurement was taken of the volume of water. The Brahmaputra was measured at 7 points and most of the northern tributaries, as well as some of the southern. The collection of plants was great. A number of sketches was made especially of types of the interiors of temples and landscape sceneries. One lake, Amtchoktso, had been carefully measured and an isobathic map made. The height of many peaks had been measured with the theodolite and at a couple of places the height of old beach lines (of lakes) measured. I have visited," says the explorer, "fourteen temple-monasteries, at least ten hitherto absolutely unknown. One of them was the monastery of female lamas. The study of this very complicated religion is extremely interesting. As to the religion itself, I have not been able to add anything to what we knew before or rather what scholars knew before. But I think I shall be able to give a good idea of the temples, their arrangement and architecture and the life of the monks. This is, of course, not my field. On the other hand, in geography, physical geography and the hydrography of this part of Tibet, I have been happy enough to add a good deal. As Major Ryder and Captain Rawling and their expedition had already, like Nain Singh, made their way between Shigatse and Manasarowar, it was, of course, very important for me to avoid their route as much as possible, especially as the work they have done is first class and there is very little to add for another traveller. But, on the other hand, I regarded it desirable to touch their route at least a few points for getting sure and reliable connections between their map and mine, and for getting an opportunity of comparing my chronometers and sun observations with their fixed points, and my hypsometrical instruments with the points they had fixed.

"I have made 81½ days' marches in absolutely new country, and only 2½ days on the Tasam, the high road followed by Ryder and Rawling. At the following points I got connection with their map:—Raka Tasam, Saka Dzong, Nyuku, Tradum, Tuksum and Laktsang and now here at Tok Chem. Thus at seven points, I crossed Ryder's and Rawling's route, and everywhere where I came in contact with their map, I was filled with admiration for the excellent work they have done. Specially as to the triangulation, theirs is the best that has ever been carried out in Tibet. The Royal Geographical Society has never given its highest distinction to a more worthy explorer than Major Ryder, and I wish and hope that the same honour may be bestowed upon Captain Cecil Rawling who has also made one of the most excellent journeys in Western Tibet.

"It is by the help of such travellers that Geography makes her greatest conquests. Measured upon the map appended to Ryder's paper in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, their road from Shigatsi to Tok Chen is 710 miles long. Between the two same points, mine is 256 miles long, the difference depending upon the fact that I always kept north or south of their route and went in all sorts of a round-about way.

"To begin with, I followed the northern bank of the Tsanpo (Brahmaputra) the then Ragha-Tsanpo. Left it again and went to the north-west, my wish being to reach Dangra-Yum-Tso. So I had once more an opportunity to cross to the gigantic mountain range which is a watershed between the Brahmaputra and the self-contained lakes in the heart of Tibet. I crossed now by the Pass, Chang-Lung-Podla. I camped at the eastern foot of Targu-Ganpi, one of the most magnificent snow-mountains I have ever seen at Tibet, and like Kailas (or Gang Rimpotche), regarded to be holy by the Tibetans. And I was within sight of Dangra-Yum-Tso, when 20 men of the cavalry stopped me and told me that I could go wherever I liked, but only not to the holy lake. So I returned to the south-west, to the source of the Ragha Tsanpo. The map here about is nothing like reality. Nain Singh's Smun-Tso is situated not south but west of Dangra-Yum-Tso. But south-south-west of the last, there is a very big lake Shuru-tio, four days from Dangra-Yum-Tso. To the south west of Shuru-Tso, there is a high snow-range which is a ramification from the head range. This last I crossed once again (for the third time) by Angden-La and thence reached Amtook-Tso, which I sounded all over. I was not able to cross and measure Shuru-Tso as the ice was just breaking up. From there I went down to Raka-Tasam (Ragha), where the Ragha-Tsanpo joins the Brahmaputra. It is called Dok Chu. Dok-Chu is the greatest of all its tributaries above Shigatse. I also measured My-Chu, a tributary from the northern high range to Ragha-Tsanpo and its north-east tributary Bu-Chu. I have got a very clear idea of the situation and the power of all the different rivers hereabout. The above mentioned are only the principal ones.

"From Ragha-Tasam, where I touched the high road only at one point, I went north-west again for five days, and then straight south to the Junction of the Charta-Tsanpo and Brahmaputra.

"The head caravan under Muhammed Isa had gone straight to Sakadzony where I arrived on the 1st of June. I found Muhammed Isa had had a stroke of apoplexy during my absence and he died that evening. It was a sad evening and it made a very deep impression upon all of us to see the strongest and the best man in the caravan taken away by death like that in a few hours. I have eight other Mahomedans in the Caravan so that ceremonies and rites could be respected. We placed a memorial stone over the grave with the following inscription: Mahomed Isa, Caravan leader of Carey Dal gleish de Grhins, Younghusband, Ryder, Rawling, A. M., died at Sakadzong, 1st of June, 1907, in the service of Sven Hedin, aged 33 years, His name was also written in Arabic at the top, and above all an inscription in Tibetan that the people of the country might respect the place. His death cast a gloom over us all. He was the best caravan bashi I ever had and no living man has travelled so much in Central Asia as he.

"From Saka-Dzong, I went by a northern track, only used by thieves and robbers, to Tradum, and thence after a long diversion southwards to Tuksum. From Tuksum, I took a southern route again, and at the very crossing the volume of water in the river was measured. At Laktsang, or better Shamsang, I again divided the caravan sending the whole lot except three Ladakis and my assistant to Tokchen. I left Tasam again and went up the Kubi by five short marches to where it comes out in three branches from three different glaciers of very considerable size, the one in the middle being the greatest and is called Absi, the one to the east is Nggomodhing-Dhing, the one to the west Landsa-chin. Enormous morains, built up by three glaciers, cover the country all round and at present the front and lateral morains are still gigantic. The whole snowy range, some of the summits of which have been fixed by Ryder and Rawling's expedition, is called Kubi-Gangri.

"All over the country I have been met by all the Tibetan officials as well as nomads with the greatest hospitality and kindness, and there is no doubt that the friendly relations they try to keep up with Europeans are due in a very high degree to the excellent understanding of the relations Sir Francis Younghusband established with the authorities when he was in Lhasa. Everything settled by him has been done with tact and great diplomatic cleverness and, as far as my experience goes, everbody is talking with the greatest respect and admiration of him."

Dr. Sven Hedin says nothing as to his future plans, but he has evidently no intention of returning to civilisation for some time.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 17.

The *Pioneer* in publishing an interesting account of Dr. Sven Hedin's travels in Tibet, says: The Explorer pays a high tribute to the work done by Major Ryder and Captain Rawling. Dr. Sven Hedin met with the greatest hospitality and kindness from the Tibetans and he attributes their friendliness to the excellent relations established by Sir Francis Younghusband with the authorities at Lhassa.

In view of what Dr. Sven Hedin says, it seems unfortunate that Tibet should still be absolutely closed to British or Indian explorers by the British Government. It is clear that the Tibetans would raise no objection if the prohibition were removed.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 17.

The examination of Mr. Perbles was concluded to-day shortly before midday.

To-day Mr. R. D. Frier Chief Engineer of Arbuthnot's Industrials, was then examined by Mr. Napier as to the value of the Goribidnur Sugar Factory and its machinery. H. was cross-examined by Mr Powell and re-examined by Mr. Napier.

Mr. James Young, Manager, Marikanavi Sugar Concession, was next examined by Mr. Napier as regards the value of the possibilities of that concern, and was subsequently cross-examined by Mr. Poewll. The cross-examination had just concluded when the Court adjourned for luncheon.

In the Arbuthnot's case Mr. H. R. Scott of Messrs. Scott and Tod, Brokers, was next examined and cross-examined regarding the fluctuations in price, since the suspension of Arbuthnot and Co. of shares of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving mills and of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co.'s debentures in which Arbuthnot and Co. invested the Industrial's money in 1906.

Mr Norton explained to his Lordships that his object was to show Mr. Powell's description of these securities as worthless to be inaccurate.

Mr. Powell denied having so described them.

Mr. F. H. A. Stephenson, for 14 years an Assistant in the late firm, Arbuthnots, was next examined by Mr. Norton regarding the Nidamangalam Tiruvallur Rice Mills and advances made to and deposits made by the suppliers of paddy in connection with these concerns.

Mr. E. E. Mengins, Chartered Accountant of the firm of Messrs. Mengins, King and Simpson of Calcutta, was then examined by Mr. Norton regarding the liabilities and floating balances of Chittavasa Co. and Madras Cement Works prior to the floatation of the industrials; also regarding floatation of the latter concern. The examination of the Mengins was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

INDIAN POSTAL REORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 17.

The *Pioneer* understands that sanction has been given to the improvement of the pay of 224 provisional Head Postmasters, Deputy and Assistant Postmasters and certain Sub Postmasters. This supplements the improvement announced recently in the pay of 518 Sub-Postmasters, and it is hoped will be followed by substantial improvement and that of Head Clerks of three Presidency towns and of Lahore and Rangoon.

Besides raising the scale of pay the new scheme simplifies the grades which are reduced from sixteen to seven, *viz* 5 appointments on Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 600 a month; 9 on Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500; 10 on Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400; 27 on Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300; 46 on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200; 65 on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 and 99 on Rs. 100.

In the highest grade are the Postmasterships of Cawnpore, Lucknow, Dacca, Delhi and Simla.

In the 2nd grade are those of Allahabad, Poona, Ahmedabad, Chittagong, Agra, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Karachi and Bangalore.

The pay of the Deputy and Assistant Postmasters is being increased correspondingly.

It is hoped that these improvements in pay and prospects will have the effect of attracting really good men.

The total annual expenditure involved by these special concessions will amount to considerably over the two lakhs which was the average annual amount formerly earned by Postal servants in the shape of commission on sales of postage stamps the discontinuous of which was effected in April last.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

37th Dogras.—Major A. C. McCrea, 2nd Double Company Commander, 37th Dogras, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Woodward, appointed Commandant. Dated 1st April.

20th Deccan Horse.—Major C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, D. S. O., Squadron Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander, vice Major A. W. Andrew, transferred to the 116th Mahrattas. Dated 24th August.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Wednesday, September 18.

Captain W. H. Cox, I.M.S., in Medical charge, 109th Infantry, at Santa Cruz, is granted 10 days' Station leave from the 20th instant.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain F. C. Lane, R.A. (Ordnance Dept.), Major E. B. Lang, 5th Cavalry, arrived and landed *ex* S.S. "Caledonia" on 12th September, Brig.-General M. F. Rimington, Staff Captain J. D. Graham, I.M.S., Lieut. N. d'E. Roberts, A.V.C., Major A. J. Saltren-Willett, R.G.A., 2nd-Lieut. H. B. Green, Northumberland Fusiliers, arrived and landed *ex* S.S. "Devanha" on 13th September.

Departures.—Colonel C. Kavanagh, 10th Hussars, *per* S.S. "Egypt" on 14th September.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain W. A. Short, R.F.A., arrived and landed *ex* S.S. "Caledonia" on 12th September. Lieutenant S. J. Bhathena, I.M.S., Captain K. H. Reed, R.A.M.C., arrived and landed *ex* S.S. "Devanha" on 13th September.

Departures.—Major R. W. Nicholson, S. & T. Corps, *per* S.S. "Egypt" on 14th September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

Major F. A. Hoghton, 74th Punjabis, has been selected as Officiating Commandant of the 69th Punjabis vice Colonel Cox.

Major Wynch, 41st Dogras, is appointed Commandant of that regiment vice Col. Gastrell vacating on the 18th of October next.

Lieutenant Muirhead, 30th Battery R. F. A., is transferred to the Home establishment and posted to the 32nd Battery, R. F. A. and 2nd Lieutenant Daunt of the 68th Battery is transferred to the 3 th Battery, R. F. A.

Captain Brind is transferred from No. 1 Company, R. G. A., Malta, to No. 60 Company, R. G. A., Allahabad.

Lieut. A. J. Ross, Royal Engineers, M. W. S., is transferred from the Rawalpindi Division to the Kohat Brigade.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his Commission by 2nd Lieut. Lyne Evans of the 17th Lancers.

Col. H. F. M. Wilson of the British Service embarks for India on the 20th of September to take up the duties of Assistant-Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi Division.

Captain Russell of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Scots has been selected for an Adjutancy of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade at Edinburgh.

The hundred furloughs to England on private affairs which may be granted annually to Warrant and N. C. officers have been allotted as follows:—

1st (Peshawar) Division, four. 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, ten. 3rd (Lahore) Division, thirteen including one for a H. qrs. 4th (Quetta) Division, five. 5th (Mhow) Division, eleven. 6th (Poona) Division, nine. 7th (Meerut) Division, thirteen. 8th (Lucknow) Division, fifteen. 9th (Secunderabad) Division, thirteen. Burma Division five. Aden Brigade, two. The Northern and Southern Army clerks are included in the 2nd and 6th Divisions respectively.

It has been ruled that Warrant and N. C. officers of the S. and T. Corps are Departmental Warrant and N. C. O's for the purposes of the rules for the grant of meritorious service and distinguished conduct rewards.

ICHHAPUR FACTORY STRIKE.

The Superintendent's Version.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The *Englishman* publishes this morning a report of the trouble in the Ichhapur Rifle Factory on the alleged authority of the Superintendent. The report denies there has been a strike preceded by thefts of the component parts of rifles. Three hundred men had taken into their heads to absent themselves from work, and that was all because they decline to be searched when leaving the premises. These men belong to the Furniture and Screw Magazine shop and Sighting shop, but not to the Hardening shop. The Gun and Shell Factory is unaffected.

The Superintendent admits having dismissed two Bengali workmen who are called the ringleaders in the affair and who gave much trouble by presenting numerous petitions and memorials.

Work, it is said, has not suffered in the least and police assistance, in any form, were not needed.

The Superintendent did not say that the strike was due to the trend of recent events in Bengal. He cares nothing for the recent events in Bengal and is very angry that a mountain should have been made of a mole-hill.

The *Statesman's* reporter says that he too had his facts from the European Assistants in the Ichhapur Factory.

Of the 300 workmen who according to the Superintendent of the Ichapur Rifle Factory merely "absented" themselves, 200 have returned to work.

FAILURE OF MONSOON IN NORTH INDIA.

Bad Crop Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

All indications of the return to monsoonish weather appear to have passed away. The break in the rains continues and unusually exhilarating weather prevails for this time of the year. We are practically merging into the cold weather conditions; and it is feared that crops will perish unless rain, for which the natives have been praying, falls.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Every straw is being watched that may indicate any thing regarding the probability of a return of the monsoon which is so sorely needed in Upper India.

The Meteorological Department to-day publish a summary of the snowfall conditions in July. Beyond however the facts that the winter accumulation in the Kashmir higher ranges remained deep and that a considerable fall occurred in the latter part of the month in the Garhwal Highlands, this shows little that is abnormal. The returns from Afghanistan the Simla and Chamba hills and Almora show less all rather than more snow than usual.

CHINESE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

Serious Blow to Indian Merchants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

In July last a report was received from Shanghai that the Viceroy of Nanking was arranging for a monopoly of the opium sales in his province.

The Calcutta opium merchants memorialized the Government of India on the subject urging that the story, is true, would mean serious injury to the Indian opium trade.

It has now been ascertained from the Secretary of State that the rumour was justified. The Foreign Office, however, have taken vigorous action, the Chinese authorities having been warned that the Viceroy's action would be a violation of Article 5 of the Nanking Treaty and a protest having been addressed to the Wai wu-pu.

It is understood that the Chinese Government has promised to postpone the grant of the monopoly pending a further exchange of views.

BRUTAL WIFE MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE SEPTEMBER, 17.

Begumganj was the scene of a most ghastly tragedy this morning, when a Hindu carpenter in course of an altercation with his wife who he suspected was carrying on an intrigue with another man, felt in a mad frenzy upon the woman with an adze almost severing her head from the body and thereafter hacking the body to pieces. After committing the crime he went and gave himself up to the police.

RECURRING RAILWAY THEFTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 16.

Mr. J. Belton, a commercial traveller, has been robbed of a despatch box containing money, jewellery and documents to the value of Rs. 2,000 at Bareilly Station. He was walking up and down the platform, having left the box in the retiring rooms, when it was stolen. The loss was immediately reported, but up to the present nothing has been heard of the stolen property.

This is alleged to be the fifth theft from these retiring rooms within the past three months.

AUSTRALIAN COLD STORAGE COMPANY.

Branch to be Opened in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Cold Storage Company of Australia propose opening a branch for the supply of frozen meat in Calcutta. The installation will take five or six months yet to accomplish.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN CAWNPORE.

Fifth Match.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, SEPTEMBER 16.

The following are the winners of the 5th Rifle Shooting Match held by the C. V. R. Club:—

1st Class.—Capt. Urquhart.
2nd Class.—Vol. Jefford.
3rd Class.—Vol. Jefford.
Vol. Jefford also won the falling plates.

The Cawnpore Garrison holds a unique record in army signalling, the 74th R. F. A., the Somerset L. I. and the 10th Jats holding the places of distinction.

The Cawnpore Squadron of Horse has begun its season with parades and it has been finally decided to hold the Camp of Exercise at Lucknow some time in November.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

SOCIALISM IN CONGRESS.

Is Cosmopolitan Socialism Gaining Ground?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, AUGUST 30.

The International Congress of Socialists was this year held at Stuttgart, the cheerful capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. One cannot deny that owing to its splendid organisation and to the strict obedience of its followers, German Social Democracy excels in the art of giving an imposing character to meetings of this kind. More remarkable still it may appear that the leaders of the party who are behind the scenes and well know by what efforts the muster of the masses is brought together invariably get intoxicated at their own success and are carried away to the belief that the day on which Social Democracy will unfurl its victorious banner over the whole world must at last be close on hand. An instructive instance of this self-deception was again the boastful address delivered by Herr Bebel at the opening of the Congress. As his theme the eminent leader of German Socialism chose the demonstration that everywhere Social Democracy is making rapid progress. In Germany, he pointed out, his party gained a quarter of a million of votes at the recent elections for the Imperial Diet. In England, according to his calculation, three dozen seats had been conquered at the general elections of 1906, so that even a leader of the Labour Party, Mr. John Burns, held now a seat in the Cabinet. In Austria the new universal franchise brought 84 Social Democrats into Parliament, creating thereby the numerically strongest Socialist Party in any representative assembly on earth. From such premises Herr Bebel felt justified to draw the inference that, as he pronounced it, "International Socialism is marching on." With even more bombastic emphasis the Belgian Socialist leader M. Vandervelde, as president of the International Bureau, applied the alleged saying of Charles V—"In my Empire the Sun never sets" to the party of which he had "pro tempore" to keep the registry.

Now, if we examine the alleged recent successes of Socialism more closely, we arrive at somewhat different conclusions. To begin with Germany, it is true that the Social Democrats polled 250,000 votes more than at the previous elections, but Herr Bebel forgot to mention that the Bourgeois parties received on the aggregate upwards of 1½ million votes more than in 1903. The gain of these opponents of Social Democracy was, therefore, six times as large than that of Bebel's party. More conclusive still is the calculation that in 1903 nearly 32 per cent. of all recorded votes were in favour of Socialists, 68 per cent. for Bourgeois Candidates, while in 1907 the figures were 29 and 71 per cent. respectively. There can be no doubt that these figures demonstrate a decided defeat of Social Democracy. If Herr Bebel asserts that last winter the parliamentary contest against his party was fought out with a stubborn resolution as never before, we perceive the familiar argument of defeated parties for the consolation of its adherents. The facts remain as they stand. In Germany, at least, International Socialism is very far from making progress. Let us now turn to the country

WHERE SOCIALISM HAS TAKEN ITS ORIGIN,

to France. At the recent elections for the Common Councils of the Departments and Cities the Socialists again scored more votes than previously, but proportionately the advance of the Bourgeois votes for Radical candidates was incomparably larger. Despite the favourable situation created for the Socialists by the Wine crisis in Southern France and by the extensive strikes in various parts of the Republic, the majority of the French nation clearly evinced more sympathy for the Bourgeois Radicals than for the Socialists. Nor is the apparent victory in Austria of any practical consequence. One must not forget that Industrialism has made great progress in Austria the last 25 years. If now in manufacturing districts like Bohemia and Lower Austria for the first time elections take place on the principle of universal suffrage

in touch only by the political connection with Denmark. The only explanation for these tendencies of separation is the high ways of nationalism that at present sweeps over the whole Scandinavian world. The crest of this wave we may observe in Norway. Here the justifiable and applaudable pride of the people at their national identity and their political independence assumes often curious, sometimes even dangerous forms. It sounds ridiculous if Danish actors are expelled from the country on the plea that Norway does not want artistic imports from abroad. More harmful are already the endeavours of keeping foreign capital out of the country. Every statesman and merchant in Norway knows well how indispensible foreign capital is for developing the natural resources of the country. But the party of the peasants who predominate politically and commence even to embrace socialistic views proclaim a more and more embittered hostility against industrial interests and use patriotic pretexts as a cloak by declaring that the independence of the country can only be safeguarded by the exclusion of foreign capital. Immediately before the prorogation of the Storthing this question led to a conflict from which the Michelsen Cabinet emerged with a majority of only a few votes. It is the same fanatic and tyrannical party that harps continually on the nationalistic chords by favouring the artificial language of pedantic grammarians as the "*landsmaal*," i. e., national tongue, and that has gained allies by granting the suffrage to women. The Government remained inactive when this great measure was on the tapis. As long as these tendencies prevail the internal state of Norway is in a critical condition, all the more so because the exaggerated nationalistic zeal involves the danger of new conflicts with Sweden. At present the antagonism is going on in the economic field. The initiative has been taken by the Swedes. A new regular shipping line from Sweden to Eastern Asia has been started by co-operation with the Danish-Asiatic Company. Another line from Sweden to Iceland is in preparation. Thus the fresh breeze of activity that has come into the politics of Sweden manifests itself as well in commercial enterprises.

TWO SOCIAL CONGRESSES

In immediate succession two International Congresses have just been held here setting into high relief the solidarity of modern tendencies of culture among all nations. That the friends of fostering social welfare or school hygienics in a given country meet for the purpose of discussing problems of building cities or of school sanitation is already a long standing institution. More and more, however, it is found desirable to exchange experiences and ideas from nation to nation. By chance London has been the seat of two such International Congresses almost simultaneously. One of these was the third International Congress for the housing problems. Its most important result was probably the discussion about the various methods of improving the modern systems of laying out and building cities. It was highly interesting to compare the aims of the same movement in various countries and to learn what has been accomplished already in the most advanced towns. One of the foremost enthusiasts for modern city improvements, Dr. Stuebben of Berlin, gave a very instructive survey. In England the starting point of the reform movement goes back to the dilapidated state of many houses and backyards, and to the scarcity of open squares in many towns. In Germany, however, it was the overcrowding of the population in barrack-like high-rent houses. France may claim the credit for having set the first model of improving and widening the central parts of large towns, while England is without a peer as far as the activity for sanitary engineering goes. Belgium has taken the initiative in bestowing on its municipalities the right of expropriating owners of real estate who offend their fellow-citizens by the erection of eyesores on a conspicuous site. For Holland the lecturer proved an all-round activity. Of German origin is the idea of subjecting the open country around a town to official interference with a view of systematically accommodating all wants of a large population with as little annoyance and discomfort as possible. This modern German system seems to be gaining ground in other countries as well, more especially in England. But in a difficult question like that of planning and improving cities there is no single panacea. It is to be hoped that the combination of all the various means and methods resorted to in the whole community of nations will provide us with reliable notions for mending the present appalling effects of negligence and gradually give our cities an outward appearance that corresponds alike to the requirements of beauty and of comfort. The subject of discussion for the other International Congress held in London was

SCHOOL SANITATION.

It was only last year that the first International Congress for School Sanitation was held at Nuremberg. This year, however, the whole subject was systematically gone through. Especially the questions of appointing school doctors, of building bath houses for every public school, of cleaning and ventilating school rooms, of preventing the spread of children's diseases and of consumption through the crowding together of scholars, of fostering bodily exercises and reducing the too numerous cases of nervous affliction were treated most exhaustively. Regarding the spread of tuberculosis a German expert denounced it a grave error to believe that this dreadful disease comes to its first outbreak in the years of beginning manhood. It is just at school age when the danger is especially ripe. Between the age of 10 and 15 tuberculosis is already the most frequent ailment of school children. As preventive measures he recommended the duty of giving notice of every case to the sanitation office, the most careful cleaning of school-rooms and oiling the floor as a means of keeping the dust down. A Swiss doctor recommended regular consultation hours for every school, because a hint to the parents to consult a doctor is often not heeded to. Very interesting news came from America. Dr. Mackenzie of Philadelphia University narrated that all grown up students there, 4,000 in number, were compelled to attend courses of German gymnastics, if they could not show sufficient cause for exemption. For every 35 minutes of mental training the students got 25 minutes of bodily exercise. Another American lecturer insisted on introducing popular dances into the curriculum of every school. With great attention an appreciative audience listened to a report about the recent German attempts at giving the more advanced boys a free choice of subjects for their study. This new system has its great hygienic advantages. For while the scholars feel tired and weary when plagued with subjects for which they have no interest, the study of favourite subjects gives them, so to speak, more intellectual buoyancy.

Thus this School Congress in London has also yielded rich fruit by means of exchange of ideas, and one might well say that both Congresses may be counted among the International Peace Meetings of which this summer was so exceptionally rich.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

396 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A Proficiency Class will commence on Saturday the 21st inst. All Non-Proficient Non-Com. Officers are requested to attend Parade at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, in Plain clothes, at 4-30 p.m.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

221—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 21st instant:—

Thursday the 19th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.

II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a.m on company parade ground.

III.—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.

IV.—"M" Coy. Parade at 5-15 p. m. on company parade ground.

Friday the 20th—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m

II "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade at 3 30 p. m. on company parade ground.

III.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m. Dress—Mufti.

Saturday the 21st.—II "Coy, Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.

Subject for all the companies during the week, pages 115 to 135 Training Manual, appendix 1905.

222—Enrolment—The undermamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength and posted to "K" Company:—No 6151 Cadet D Ezekiel.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whiteas anu softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Dowager Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Neville and many others. Delicately perfumed Wrapping.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and Arms head of "Albion, are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c, &c.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rover's Tournament.

EAST LANCS. BEAT MANCHESTERS.

This replayed game between the East Lancs and Manchesters took place yesterday before a large attendance and in the ideal weather we are of late experienced. A good game was expected, in which the majority thought the Manchesters would prove successful, but a surprise was in store for the spectating. Play throughout was of an exciting nature, the venue changing from one goal to another, and each team was fast in getting away. But on the whole, the combination was poor and there was two much loose play and high kicking. In getting away with the ball the Manchesters were very quick but Johnson on the right wing was by no means as good as he had been against the Telegraphs. The first half was very close and play after the interval with the Lancs leading was most exciting but when they scored a second goal their opponents seemed quite demoralised. The last ten minutes of the game were all in favour of the Poona Eleven who pressed hard and further increased their lead. In the earlier parts of the game, the Manctesters had their chances and lost them, but to a very large degree the success of the East Lancs, was due to the fine goal keeping of Lowe who frequently came in for hearty applause from on-lookers. The winners will next have to meet the winners of the Royal Scots and 13th Hussars match, when we may expect another close game.

The game began just after 5-30 and the Lancs, from the Band Stand end came up but sent over, and immediately the venue was changed. Little sent across a beautiful centre but the ball went by unaccepted. They secured a corner and eventually Maclennan sent over. The Lancs, now came away on the left wing and Ainsworth centring finely, Boyle rushed the first goal through within five minutes of the kick-off. [1—0].

On restarting the Lancs came up again but were driven back and some even play followed till once, more Ainsworth gave his centres a chance but they lost it. Darcy had to ask some of the spectators to stop talking just as Fletcher got away. From the throw up, however, they got away, Little giving in to Lawler who was almost in goal when Summers dashed in and saved at the expense of a corner which was cleared. Lawler again became dangerous, forcing a corner which Duckworth cleared as they were dangerous. The Manchesters continued to have the better of play and pressed hard—a grand shot by Little hitting the joint of the left post and cross-bar. Long kicking ensued, all too high, and the Lancs had more of the game till the ball went out to Johnson who sent in a grand shot which Lowe had to jump to save. Simmons then put in a nice run to the other end but his centre went behind and a dropping shot by Naylor bounced over. Alcock giving to Ainsworth, he gave in nicely and Boyle shot well for Rugby to save as he was rushed, Boyle next fouled Holland and Little getting on gave in to Lawler who took it on the run. He gave to Fletcher who sent in a fine shot but Lowe jumped at it and brought off a brilliant save which was deservingly applauded. Soon after, the half time whistle went, leaving the Poona team with the lead.

East Lancs..... 1 Goal
Manchesters..... Nil

Fast and even play followed the resumption till the Lancs came up on the left and Ainsworth centred well. Naylor was just short of it but soon after getting from Simmons, sent just over. When the Manchesters got away Little was found off-side. Soon after they came away again, Johnson getting down and centering to Lowler who sent over from a shot over his head. For the Manchesters, Butler now went centre and Lawler inside right. Slater next was forced to concede a corner in clearing from Johnson, but Alcock cleared from this and once more the Lancs came up for Townsend to clear, and Musson giving to Butler he had a clear goal but shot just to the right and Simmons next relieved right down the field, Fletcher put in a run, but held on too long and was furthermore penalised for fouling Duckworth. Off-side followed the kick and the Manchesters coming up McLennan sent in a nice dropping shot which Lowe cleared, dodging the opposition cleverly, but they were given off-side in the bargain. Foul throw was given against the Lancs, but Lawler was off-side—most unfortunate, as Fletcher got it through immediately after. They were up again strong but Johnson tripped and fell at the critical moment for them to be further helped by a free for foul, a fine kick being well cleared. Simmons now put in a fine run but his centre kick was intercepted by Holland and, the corner cleared, Lawler now went out on the right wing instead of Johnson. Very even play followed, a free against Musson for foul being returned too hard and going behind the Lancs goal line. Eventually Ainsworth got away and being stopped Slater got on and sent right across to Simmons who centred nicely. Boyle got on and scored with a nice high shot to the left which Rigby could only touch, and gave the Lancs a bigger lead [2-0].

Less than ten minutes remained and the Lancs seemed fairly safe but the Manchesters did not give up hope, coming up well but Lawler was found off-side when from a spectator's point of view it did not seem so. Simmons relieved and centred but Musson saved and soon after sent the Lancs back. The Lancs were playing practically four halves and cleared from a dangerous position following a free for hands against Price. The Manchesters were up again but Lowe cleared finely by throwing out when rushed. They went to the other end where Price got on and, tricking Musson, sent home a pretty, high shot which found the net. [3:0]

The Lancs, up again at once pressing hard, an exciting bout of heading ensuing between Naylor and Holland almost in the goal mouth. Naylor then gave out to Simmons who centred finely. Price shot and Rigby just saved, but before he could clear Naylor got on and found the net [4-0].

Just as the Manchester kicked off, the whistle went for full time, leaving the Lancs easy winners as under:—

East Lancs.....4 Goals
Manchesters.....Nil

The teams were:—

MANCHESTERS.		EAST LANCS.
Rigby	Goal	Lowe
Townsend, Holland	Backs	Duckworth, Summers
Bowlimon, Lieut Musson, McLennan	Halves	Nelson, Alcock, Slater
Johnson, Butler, Lawrer, Fletcher, Little	Forwards	Simmons, Naylor, Price, Boyle, Ainsworth

Sergt. Darcy refereed.

The following table shows results to date:—

	First Round.	Second Round.	Semi Finals	Final
R. F. A. Kirkee, Leicesters	R. F. A. 3—0			
Carabiniers, Worcesters	Carabiniers 1—0			
Y. M. C. A., Rovers'	Rovers 1—0			
Customs, King's Liverpool	King's 1—0.			
R. G. A., Colaba, 13th Hussars	Hussars 3 1			
Royal Scots	bye			
East Lancs, Bombay Gymkhana	E Lancs. 1—0	E Lancs 4—0		
Manchesters, Telegraph	Manchesters. 2—0			

Owing to the drawn game on Wednesday there was no race yesterday in connection with the Symons Cup.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

PLAYED ON FRIDAY.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points.
G. I. P. R. Offices C. C....	10	7	1	2	0	33
Govt. Telegraph Dept. C. C.....	10	7	3	0	0	29
Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co.'s C. C.....	10	6	2	2	0	26
R. I. M. Dockyard C. C....	10	6	4	0	0	22
Customs C. C.	10	5	4	1	0	17
P. W. Dept. C. C.....	10	5	5	0	0	15
Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.	10	2	7	1	0	—4
Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C.	10	0	10	0	0	—30

BOXING.

Royal Scots Novices' Tournament.

Last night was the first of the Novices' Tournament held by the Royal Scots at the Colaba Gymnasium. As was to be expected, the boxing was partly of not a very high standard but throughout on a very spirited nature, and some of those who fought are likely to turn out well if properly taken in hand. Copeland and Robertson in particular showed capital style and on the whole an excellent evening's entertainment was provided to a full house, including several civilians.

A six round contest was put on between Eagles and Bitts, the latter having been champion of Burma in 1904, and an exciting go was seen which the latter won on points though giving away some weight to the younger man.

Captain Ellis acted as referee and Captain Rundle and Lieutenant Dobbin as judges. A start was made at 9-30 and the programme brought to a close in nice time at 11-30.

Feather Weights. 1st round.—

Pte. Rafferty beat. Pte. Sutherland.

The pair opened spiritedly but before a minute had gone bye Rafferty got home on his opponent's jaw and had him helplessly hanging on the ropes.

Pte. Copeland beat Lce Corporal Whittan.

Copeland rushing forced Whittan under the ropes for four and followed by sending him down twice. On his rising again he again sent him to the boards to be counted out.

Catch-weights. Semi-final:—

Pte. Caines beat Lce Corporal Hutchings,

Hutchings was the heavier of the two, but Caines made the pace and drew blood though he began to tire towards the end. Hutchings went in more in the second and a rare mill was seen, the lighter man propping well. Caines stuck to it most gamely in the last run. Claret flowed from each and both were done but Caines continuing to counter his man when he came in won a very plucky fight on points.

Light Weights, 1st round.—

Lce Cpl. Robertson beat Lce Cpl. Griffiths.

Robertson immediately went in viciously for his man and got him, to the board three times in quick succession, After being hammered on the ropes Griffiths went down again and on rising tendered his written inside the minute.

Pte Halkett beat Pte Bain:—

This was a very level fight of a rather tame description in which Halkett did most of the leading. Bain went in more in the last round but lost on points.

Catch Weights semi-final:—

Pte Ellis beat Pte West.

Ellis the sturdier but shorter went in immediately and rushed West through the ropes, being cautioned for hitting when he was down. He continued to press and though West guarded well had the better of the round. In the second West went down twice and within a minute gave in.

Light Weights. 1st round:—

Pte Simth beat Pte Whayley.

The two fought a very even first round, Whayley by being the harder hitter but cautioned for using the butt of his hand. In the second round he was disqualified for this.

Pte. Olive beat Pte Cator. Cator was the heavier and the two went it hard. In a mix-up Olive presumably got home as Cator gave in before the round ended.

Feather weights, 2nd round:—

Alexander beat Pte Button. Button did most of the leading whereas Alexander, who had a pull in weight, kept a safe defence. Neither went in for any solid hitting and an extra round was ordered. In this they livened up and Alexander was given the verdict with a very small margin.

Six Round Contest:—

Br. Bitts, R.G.A., beat Pte. Eagles, Royal Scots.

This was a splendid fight throughout, Eagles, having the longer reach and being heavier made the pace. Bitts at first retaliated with right arm swings that caught his man harmlessly behind the shoulder, Eagles kept himself well covered but in the latter rounds began to drop his guard and open out the fighting. This suited Bitts, who put more power into his blows and eventually won him the fight. It was a very close thing at the finish as two out of the six rounds were distinctly in favour of Eagles.

This is an excellent beginning, and some good fighting is sure to be seen during the finals on Thursday.

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

Distribution of Prizes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The distribution of prizes in connection with the Aga Khan Motor Trials took place at Aga Sha Rookh Shah's bungalow this evening. The winners and competitioners were present and several others of distinction in addition. Mrs. Richardson presented the prizes and non-stop certificates. But before doing so General Richardson as President of Trials Committee addressed the assembly. He regretted the absence of H, E. the Governor owing to a domestic bereavement at home. As President of the Motor Competition he had the honor to preside on the occasion in the absence of His Excellency. He was sure that their congratulations were with all the winners. He was not a motorist himself and knew very little about motor cars. But he was glad to help in the cause of motoring and he thought that it would be a good thing if any suggestions could be made for their guidance in future Competitions. He felt sure that there was some element at work against the Aga Khan Motor Trials. Last year there were twenty-six entries, but this year only ten, and they had to put their heads together to find out the cause and to try and bring about an adjustment of things.

In turning to Aga Sha Rook Shah, the General said:—

I must thank you for your labors in connection with the show and also the Committee. I am sorry we could not have a better show this year, but I am sure if we find out what is working against us and take up arms against it we will succeed in having a better competition next year.

The Cups etc. were then very graciously presented to the winners by Mrs. Richardson, the Aga Sha Rookh Shah having thanked the General for presiding. The function then ended.

S. I. R. A. MEETING.

Seventh Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP HEBBAL, SEPTEMBER 17.

The above meeting opened yesterday with the 9th of the series of championship matches for the Staff Prize at 600 yards.

There had been rain on Sunday morning which broke dull and murky with choppy wind and changing light which bothered many competitors. Lt. Dumbell, Sherwood Foresters, and Capt Clarke, Kolar Volunteers, both made poor scores but still bad with 285 each. Others in running, having been more fortunate, put up better scores and are now running the leaders close.

Two possibles were scored in the match by Sergt.-Major Masters of the Lincoln Regiment and Private Cumming of the Manchesters, these taking the first two places on the prize roll.

Lal Bagh Cup Team competition, open to three Officers of any corps, was also fired for at 500 and 600 yards. Eight teams competed and the Cup was was won for the second time by the Nilgiri Volunteers with a record score of 193 points out of a possible 210, the winning team being —

Capt. Ward, 35+32+67.
Capt. Brock, 34+32=66.
Major Copeland, 29=31=60.

Shooting in the Staff Prize by the Essex Regiment was very good, with the result that their team has obtained a longer lead for the Championship trophy. But three more matches, one of 900 yards and two of 1,000 yards have yet to be shot off, and it will be impossible to say now which team will win, though Essex and Middlesex have the best chance.

In the Tactial aggregate Lance, Corporal McCreay of the B. B. C. I. Volunteers is well ahead with 175 points, Colour-Sergt. Glander of the Essex being next with 167.

OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

Jodhpur vs. 34th Poona Horse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 16.

"I congratulate His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur upon the brilliant success of his team which they have achieved by their splendid play on well-drilled ponies and by their straight and hard hitting" said General Richardson at the close of to-day's game. And, indeed, the Jodhpuris played a great game to-day.

After successfully defeating the Free Lances and the 13th Hussars in their two previous encounters, the Jodhpur team—the easy victors over the 26th Light Cavalry, faced the 34th Poona Horse Light Cavalry and the meeting of these two crack teams provided a rare and brilliant exhibition of Polo play.

The greatest excitement prevailed during the match and the game was watched with the keenest interest, and every little success of either team elicited tremendous cheering from their respective supporters.

Both sides played a remarkably strategic game, and in defensive warfare the teams were experts. Jodhpur, however, shone better than their adversaries in the offensive and, with fast and superior ponies, were successful in confining the play mostly on the Poona Horse ground.

The Poona Horse were the first to draw blood in the opening chukker which a minute later Jodhpur equalized, securing a further advantage in the second round.

The third bout was unproductive of any score, but the fourth chukker gave one more goal to Jodhpur, and the remaining two chukkers saw a fast game with a series of attacks and counter-attacks. But neither side could gain further honours and the game, finally, resulted in Jodhpur's favour by three goals to one.

For the Poona Horse, Davie and Hamil Singh did yeoman service, while amongst the Jodhpuris it is difficult to single out anybody, for all the four played well.

There was a record gathering on the Polo field and the pavilion was packed. In fact, everybody who is anybody in Poona was there, and amongst them were Major-General Sir Pertab Singh of Idar the donor of the Tournament Cup and General and Mrs. Richardson.

Round the Polo boundaries, natives were squatted as thick as leaves and seemed to appreciate the Jodhpur play vastly.

Colonel Hume and the Officers of the Connaught Rangers were "At Home" and their Band was also in attendance.

First Chukker.—Davie of the Poona Horse at once jumped to the ball and by two strides Hamil Singh scored a goal. Jodhpur returned the attack, but their shot at the flags went wide. Soon after, however, Guman Singh sent the ball through the Horse flags. Now it was the Poona Horse's turn to attack, but Hamil Singh's shot went wide. Then Jodhpur paid a visit to the Horse flags, but were driven back, and the chukker closed with the ball going out near midfield.

Score—Jodhpur, one goal to one.

Second Chukker.—Play was confined to the Poona Horse ground and soon Guman Singh scored a goal amidst great applause. Jodhpur were now attacked, but they soon got off with the ball to the opposite flags and a dangerous position was cleverly saved by Newnham. After a couple of minutes' hot tussle on the same ground with some wide shots, the Poona Horse paid a flying visit to their assailants' flags but could not do any damage. At the close of the round the ball went out near midfield.

Score—Jodhpur two goals to one.

Third Chukker.—Jodhpur carried the war into the enemy's country and though the Poona Horse tried to escape with the ball several times they were not allowed to proceed further than midfield, and on each occasion the attacking party brought the ball back and the contest was continued till the close of the round on the same ground.

There was no score in this chukker.

Fourth Chukker.—Resuming play near the Horse flags, Davie put in a fine run with the ball to the opposite flags, but no score resulted. Soon after, another shot at the Jodhpur posts also went wide. Then the latter worked the ball back to the Poona Horse ground and there a foul was given against the Poona Horse, but nothing came out of the free hit. Again Jodhpur assumed the offensive and Dhokul Singh sent the ball flying between the flags amidst tremendous cheers. The ball was in midfield when the chukker closed.

Score.—Jodhpur three goals to one.

Fifth Chukker.—Jodhpur again pressed on Poona Horse territory, but the latter ran away with the ball and after some up and down play Jodhpur had a fine chance, but the ball missed the flags by a few inches. After some desultory play near the same flags, the Maharaja put on a fine run, but his hit also missed the flags. Soon after, however, Jodhpur sent the ball through the Horse flags, but being off-side the score did not count. Then the Poona Horse were allowed a free hit, but no advantage resulted.

There was no score again in this bout.

Sixth Chukker.—This was an exciting bout. After a few seconds' play on Jodhpur ground, Dhokul Singh put in a splendid run for the Horse flags, but a wide shot resulted. But Davie brought back the ball and appeared dangerous, but Jodhpur drove him back. Then followed a series of fast up and down gallops with charges and counter-charges, both goals being visited at least thrice in succession. At last the ball went out near midfield when the bugle sounded the call of final time, Jodhpur winning the match by three goals to one.

Teams.—Jodhpur—Fateh Singh, Thakur Dhokul Singh, Thakur Guman Singh and H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur (back.)

34th Poona Horse.—Mr. B. S. Alderson, Jemadar Hamil Singh, Captain J. H. Davie, and Major W. F. Newnham (back).

Umpires.—Colonel Westlake and Major Leslie.

At the close of the game General Richardson in a neatly turned speech introduced to the audience Major General Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh of Idar as the donor of the Senior Polo Tournament Challenge Cup. He paid a high tribute to the Maharaja's interest in Polo, and sports in general and recalled the Maharaja's (then Colonel Pertab Singh) services as head of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers in the late China Expeditionary Force in which he (the General) was closely associated, and said that the Maharaja was as good a warrior as he was a sportsman. He congratulated His Highness on the brilliant success of his team which they had earned by their splendid play on well-drilled ponies and by straight and hard hitting. He also had a word of encouragement for the various competitors and complimented the Secretary (Mr. Moir) and the management upon the splendid success which had attended their exertions.

General Richardson wound up by asking the donor to present the Cup to the winners which at the request of latter was done by Mrs. Richardson.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the winners, the runners-up, the donor and Mrs. and General Richardson.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

In the Durand Football Tournament here to-day the Royal Scots Fusiliers beat the Gloucesters in a ding-dong game by two goals to one, the result being in dispute up to the very last, the Gloucesters indeed making a second goal in the second half, but it was disallowed for a foul.

The second game between the Royal Scots and the Wiltshires was faster, but the Scots had the best of the exchanges, their shooting and combination being too much for their opponents whom they beat by two goals to love.

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB VS. LORD NORTHBROOK CRICKET CLUB.

A cricket match was played last Sunday on the Esplanade ground between the John Bright Cricket Club and the Lord Northbrook Cricket Club, and resulted in a victory for the former by 72 runs. John Bright Cricket Club going in first to bat scored 94 runs, the chief contributors being P. Kapadia and J. Elchidana who in dashing style contributed 50 and 26 runs, respectively. E. Bulsara and F. Mistry from the Lord Northbrook bowled well and secured 3 wickets for 25 runs and 6 for 24 runs, respectively. Lord Northbrook Cricket Club then commenced its innings and scored only 22 runs, nobody being able to enter double figures owing to the terrible trundling of H. Motafaram and P. Patel who secured 7 wickets for 7 runs and 3 wickets for 9 runs. Motafaram and Patel (both left-handed) promise to turn out nice bowlers if well looked after and coached up.

HIGH COURT.

CASTE DISPUTES.

Fight Over Caste Utensils.

In the High Court their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant sued one Dayaram Bhawani, original defendant and respondent, for damages and for an injunction that defendant should allow him the use of caste utensils of which the defendant had wrongfully refused the use. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant and Mr. M. N. Mehta for the respondent. Plaintiff declares that he and defendant belong to the Bhavsar caste in Surat. There are cooking utensils belonging to the caste which were formerly kept by the caste priest, but recently the defendant has got possession of the same and he has been doing the work of giving out the vessels to the members of the caste as occasion may require. Recently plaintiff had occasion to require the use of these caste vessels for a dinner, but defendant refused to give him the use thereof. Plaintiff thereupon gave the defendant a notice, to which defendant has not yet replied, and plaintiff therefore sued to recover damages and to obtain a mandatory injunction that defendant should give these vessels to the plaintiff whenever the latter may require them as a caste-fellow. Defendant contended that only those members of the caste could use the vessels, who, conforming to the usages of the caste, continue as the members thereof. But that those who are out of the caste and those who belong to the side or faction of such excommunicated persons were not, according to the rules, entitled to the use of these utensils. Defendant further contended that plaintiff had offended against the caste rules inasmuch as he gave only one dinner instead of two on the occasion of his marriage some 12 years ago. For this default plaintiff owed Rs. 9, to the caste. Again, plaintiff got married a second time, and had not given a feast as is necessary on the occasion of one's remarriage. Further, plaintiff belongs to the faction of one Motiram Rameha whom the caste has excommunicated for a similar breach of the rules. Hence the defendant contended that plaintiff was not entitled to the use of these vessels and it was not usual to give the vessels for the use of excommunicated persons.

The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordmate Judge of Surat, who awarded plaintiff Rs. 5 as damages and rejected the rest of the claim. In appeal, the District Judge dismissed the suit, with costs throughout. An appeal was admitted in the High Court and the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that plaintiff in this case had brought the suit to assert his right to certain utensils belonging to the caste, allezing he was a member of it and that the defendant, who was a patel of the caste, had wrongfully denied his rights as such member. The defence set up for the purposes of this second appeal was that plaintiff had lost that right, by reason of a rule or custom of the caste. The Court of first instance held, upon the evidence, that no such rule or custom was proved. The lower Appellate Court has held the rule proved, but that finding is arrived at by throwing the onus of proof upon the plaintiff. It was pleaded that plaintiff was a member of a minority and it was his duty to prove that the minority could use the utensils and that their custodian could be sued by every member of the minority who was not allowed to use them. Their Lordships said that this was not so, and that the onus of proof lay in the first instance not upon the plaintiff, but upon the defendant. The law is that the right to use the property of a caste is incidental to its membership, unless the right is taken away in the case of any member or members by some rule or custom binding upon every member of the caste. The fact that there are factions in the caste, and that the member claiming the right belongs to a faction which consists of a minority of members, cannot, by itself, take away that right in the absence of any resolution duly passed by the caste, or some rule of the cast, depriving the members of the faction of the right incidental to their membership. Therefore, the onus of proof lay upon the defendant to show that plaintiff is not entitled to what he claims After reviewing the circumstances of the case, their Lordships remanded the case to the lower Appellate Court to record a finding on the issue as to whether there is any rule or custom of the caste which disentitled plaintiff to the use of the utensils in dispute.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Krishna Vishnu and seven other lascars in the employ of the P. and O. Company with the theft of rice of the value of about Rs. 30. Mr Kanga, Pleader, appeared for two of the accused. The case for the prosecution was that last Thursday the P. and O. Company's lighter No. 20 was loaded with 160 bags of rice for being shipped to China by the mail steamer. After it was thus loaded the lighter was locked as usual. It was alleged that about nine o'clock the same evening the first accused who was tindal in charge of lighter No. 20 and the other accused who were employed on different lighters belonging to the P. and O. Company boarded the lighter and extracted a quantity of rice from the bags. A number of drums were filled with the stolen rice and distributed among the accused and taken to their respective boats. About two days later Mr. H. Monini, coal conductor in the employ of the Company, received a letter from one Yessoo Kanu informing him of the theft and incriminating the different accused. A report was made to Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Surveyor to the Company, who instituted an inquiry and found that the bags of rice in the ship weighed 435lbs. less than they originally did when they were removed from the dockyard. The first two accused admitted having committed the theft with the assistance of Yessoo Kanu. The other accused stated that the drums of rice found in their boats were given to them by the first two accused and Yessoo. The Magistrate framed a charge of theft against the first two accused and of receiving stolen property against the rest of them. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make inquiries with regard to the antecedents of the accused.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Azoor Perfect.	Via Azoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect,	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th Sept. 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
		Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	17th Sept. 1907.	1	21	0	5
" Karachee ..	Ditto	0	20	0	3
" Madras	Ditto	0	27	0	1

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Symbudine and Kanburi (17-9-07).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A FASHIONABLE INTERREGNUM.

Dress in August, like a happy nation, has no history, for Paris is a desert, and no self-respecting fashion was ever yet invented elsewhere. Whatever may be worn outside that holy of holies of the dressmaker's art is of no consequence at all. The eyes of the world are on Paris, and Paris only, writes a lady correspondent, and the rest is of small account. Even a queen of fashion loses her authority in the country, her triumphs remain, if not unknown, at least unimitated. For once, novelty ceases to be the only consideration, the new is not so necessary to existence as the beautiful. All we ask of clothes just now is that they shall be picturesquely simple, if possible, but picturesque at any rate. So, as is natural, August is a time of paradise for unbridled imaginations, and luckily the only period when they can do no harm. An aggressive eccentricity; airing itself on the planches at Trouville, is merely an amusing sight; but a slight offence against good taste, committed in a Paris May or June, is nothing short of a tragedy. The former we write in water, the latter will live, if not in brass, at any rate on paper for many a day. Even an atrocity in clothes has every chance of a long life before it when seen at the Grand Prix. The whole world believes in the infallibility of fashion at a Paris race-meeting, and artistic eye of many a nation is made to suffer because some misguided preson chose to be conspicuously hideous at Longchamps or Auteuil.

FASHION AT TROUVILLE.

Therefore, perhaps because it matters so little, dress is a comparatively simple affair at Trouville, that succursale of the Bois. Also, it is remarkably suitable for the succession of cold waves we call a summer. Serge and tussore are everywhere, tussore especially: and, though white is the rage, as usual, it is not by any means the only pebble on the beach. Brown, grey, blue, and black, all are worn, and many of the charming frocks one meets will be equally wearable in October. Not that any one dreams of such economies, for in autumn one has invariably nothing left to wear. That is a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile striped skirts and plain coats, and vice-versa, are seen on all sides, and here is a chance for a real economy—perhaps the only one in an extravagant season. A very smart affair can be combined from the classical blue serge and the usual striped tweed. Two frocks will make a third; such an amiable arrangement would mean less luggage, only that what was once paid in overweight on frocks now goes on hat. The hat-box of the woman of Fashion is twice as large as her dress-box this year, and quite as heavy.

A MILLINERY SENSATION.

Of the hats themselves, so much has been said that very little remains untold. Of course, Trouville has its dernier cri in morning hats, it always has. Besides the white linen ones trimmed with bright velvet rosettes, which are old, and the Panamas, which are older still, there is a perfectly new idea—a cloche made of coarse sacking, tied with pompadour ribbon and lined with pine or blue silk. This is the sensation of the season, and really very pretty, only it makes us wonder what in the world we shall see fit to wear next. Other hats, less inspired, are of white straw with the usual generous supply of white wings. The latest arrangement in striped frocks (for there is a new one actually) is a narrow stripe in red, blue, black, and white. A short, pleated skirt—a la Anglaise, it is called, though a l'Americaine would be far more suitable—a little coat with red or black revers, and behold the latest idea.

THE ALL-WHITE HAT.

Already the purple hat, which seemed to introduce quite a new note into millinery modes a week or two ago, has become too popular. Six purple hats were to be counted at one time the other afternoon in the almost deserted tea lounge of one of our most fashionable hotels. The fad for pure white flowers and foliage, leaf, flower, and stem all frosted white like a wedding cake, seems, however, to be going to have a longer life. Huge white roses of this type are used on white hats of net or straw. A lovely hat of pink tulle and white lace, trimmed with pink velvet ribbons, had ghostly clusters of white roses and white lea

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW GAME.

The new game of "diabolo," which all the children and most of the grown-up people play all day long in France, is really an old game under a slightly altered name. "Diable" was its original designation, and it had an immense vogue in Paris about a century ago. The newspapers commented on it then much as they are doing now, and even published poems to celebrate its fascinations. This is a specimen stanza:

Et le cone de bois, dans la main qui le guide,
S'elance, cherche, atteint dans sa course rapide
Les hauts sommets de l'air, qu'il traverse en son cours,
Et toujours retombant, se releve toujours.

A series of old prints illustrating the pastime is now on view at the Musee Carnavalet, and the historians aver that the Empress Marie Louise played the game and excelled at it.

MR. HENRY GEORGE AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The name of the late Mr. Henry George has been mentioned several times in the course of the debates upon the Land Bills of the Government, and it is quite natural that the thoughts of men should frequently in such discussions turn to the great apostle of Land Nationalisation. It is not generally remembered, however, that in Mr. Chamberlain's Radical days the Birmingham statesman was rather embarrassed by the enthusiastic support of Mr. George, who, referring to Mr. Chamberlain's famous "unauthorised programme," exclaimed, "Ay, follow him; the man who will raise the standard of the rights of man, he is the man to follow!"

MR. TREE'S GREEN EYEGLASS.

Everyone remembers Mr. Beerbohm Tree as Nero curdling the blood of spectators by glaring at his victims through a green eye-glass. Mr. Stephen Phillips had said it was made of an emerald, following Pliny, who declared that Nero gazed at gladiatorial shows through glasses of "smeradgus." Dr. Magnus and other recent authorities have now decided that what he meant was that the Emperor gazed at an emerald which he carried, for the purpose of resting his eyes when they were overstrained. If this is true, the manager who revives "Nero" must sacrifice that baleful green gaze which was so impressive or melodramatic, according to the point of view.

THE PAPER AGE.

Xyloline, or paper yarn, is made in Germany in large quantities at a third of the price of the cheapest cotton. It is said to be exceedingly durable, and to wash well. It has been used for carpets, dress materials, imitation Panama hats, grain bags, and many other purposes, and with an admixture of jute has shown great industrial capabilities. It only remains for the scientific man to find a form of paper which is edible, and all that man wants here below—clothes, food, books, and pocket money—can be had at the paper mills.

WHAT ARE HOLIDAYS FOR?

In the September number of the "Young man," the Rev. Frank Ballard, B. Sc., the well-known minister and author, has written an interesting article on "A Scientific Holiday." He begins his remarks by asking two questions of his readers—"What are holidays for?" and "How are we to get the most and best out of them?" Mr. Ballard gives his own answer to the first question by saying that one of the chief reasons of a holiday is to save civilisation from madness. "As it is," he writes, "insanity is creeping on at a woful rate. What it would be but for the happily growing custom of getting a change in the brighter months, which serves for a long before as an inspiring anticipation, and a long time while after as a cheering memory, one would not like to guess."

NOT LESS, BUT MORE HOLIDAYS.

The poor factory-girl or office-boy who only gets a day days, or at most a week's rest, in all the toilsome cou will heartily endorse Mr. Ballard's opinion that He also would be vastly better off if longer holidays lament managed for the great majority of the workers. but marv "As for all the ancient frumps who they claim excuse for pleasure in these days, one can pity, or scienc the obliquity of their vision, whether it is equally common and women of religion, or philoso- wants is not less From the standpoint of each of these of the age [illegible] that what this poor, sad world needs is not holiday, but much more holiday, only more fairly distributed and better used."

"SCIENCE IN A WORD."

Coming to the second of his questions, Mr. Ballard has some pertinent things [illegible] the waste of opportunities on holidays. His counsel to all holiday-makers is "This only, but always learn to keep your eyes open. That is science in a word, and for want of such a simple practice thousands upon thousands of human beings, even in these days, go through life as blind as bats and as deaf as ploughboys." From this point Mr. Ballard develops his interesting and instructive remarks on the pleasures of what nature has provided for the jaded town-dweller in the shape of wild flowers, the marvels of geology, the beauties of a midsummer night by the seashore, the delights of a little attention given to botany, and so on. He brings his article to a close by recommending some simple books on these and kindred subjects which the holiday-maker might profitably take in his portmanteau.

"IT IS ADVISABLE."

The September number of Dr. Dabbs's spirited monthly, "My Journal" is published at a penny, the threepenny venture, as the editor and conductor frankly remarks, having been a failure. The little magazine is so fresh and bright, and touches upon so many matters of human interest which are as a rule neglected by periodicals, that it would be a thousand pities if "My Journal," in one form or another, did not become sufficiently popular to go on. It is full of good things lightly and pleasingly told, and offers no end of suggestions for table-talk as well as practical suggestions for every-day life. The paragraphs, for instance, under the heading "It is advisable" are particularly valuable as coming from a medical man of considerable experience, for Dr. Dabbs, it will be remembered practised medicine for many years in the Isle of Wight, where, by the way, Lord Tennyson was one of his patients. We hope that many readers will think that "it is advisable" to become subscribers to "My Journal."

A SUPERSTITIOUS QUEEN.

Some picturesque details of the recent motor-car trip taken by the King and Queen of Spain across the French frontier have been appearing in a French contemporary. Their Majesties would appear to have had a most enjoyable tour. In the course of their journey they visited Arcachon, and went to see the Villa Belle-garde, where the betrothal of his Majesty's mother to Alfonso XII. took place. From there they went on to Moulleau, noted for its fine beach. Their Majesties and suite took lunch on the terrace of a hotel with a fine view of the sea in front of them. The Queen, it is remarked by the writer who sends these details, quickly observed that there were thirteen people altogether seated at the table. So one of the chamberlains had perforce to retire to a place apart. Their Majesties' doings seem to have been quite a godsend for the purposes of "copy" to the local journalists in the slack season

SANDRINGHAM CHURCH.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Sandringham, to the vicarage of which the Rev. F. P. Farrar has just been appointed, is a small building, mostly in the Perpendicular style, but containing some modern Early English work. It has been thoroughly renovated by the King during recent years. The seat occupied by the King and Queen is just within the doorway. The church contains medallions to the memory of Princess Alice of Hesse, the Duke of Albany, the Emperor Frederick III. of Germany, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the Duke of Coburg, the Empress Frederick of Germany, and Queen Victoria. It will be remembered that it was at Sandringham that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale died, on January 14, 1892.

POISON IVY.

Poisonous berries, to which reference has been made in this column are in many parts of America a much less serious task to the unwary than the "poison ivy." Not many weeks ago a pedestrian rambling through a grove near a lake in Wisconsin came across a roughly chalked sign, "Keep away—Danger." He afterwards learned that fifty choir-boys had unwittingly established a summer camp there in a wilderness of poison ivy. Most of them had rolled about it, around the camp fire, of the evening of their arrival. The next morning they were in a pitiful condition. The cook of the party happily possessed some medical knowledge, and was able to relieve the sufferings of some by a wash of bakingsoda and water, while others, whose skins writhed under that treatment, were benefited by cream of tartar and waters, or by a decoction of wild elderberry blossoms or by a preparation of the wild mimulus.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

WELSH AND ESPERANTO.

There is rather a curious coincidence, for such as are interested in linguistic speculations, in the fact that the Welsh Eisteddfod should open just as the Esperantist gatherings are drawing to a close. At first sight the aims of these two kinds of meeting may appear to be diametrically opposed. The Esperantist aspiration is to undo the work of Babel, to make all the world mutually intelligible by endowing every one with an auxiliary international language which will be understood from China to Peru. The Eisteddfod, so far as it has a practical aim and is not a mere concession to sentiment, has for its purpose the perpetuation of a moribund idiom and the encouragement of literary production in the Welsh vernacular. In the well-know account of the Eisteddfod of 1864, with which Matthew Arnold opened his essays on the study of Celtic literature, that eminent critic uttered no uncertain opinion as to the tendency of this attempt: "The fusion of all the inhabitants of these islands into one homogeneous, English-speaking whole," he wrote, "the breaking down of barriers between us, the swallowing up of separate provincial nationalities, is a consummation to which the natural course of things irresistibly tends; it is a necessity of what is called modern civilisation, and modern civilisation is a real, legitimate force; the change must come, and its accomplishment is a mere affair of time. The sooner the Welsh language disappears as an instrument of the practical, political, social life of Wales the better—the better for England, the better for Wales itself. Traders and tourists do excellent service by pushing the English wedge further and further into the heart of the Principality. Government by hammering it harder and harder into the elementary schools. Nor, perhaps, can one have much sympathy with the literary cultivation of Welsh as an instrument of living literature, and in this respect eisteddfods encourage, I think, a fantastic and mischief-working delusion.

THE MODERN TREND.

There is much hard practical sense in this opinion and yet the recent trend of civilisation has been noticeably in the direction of bolstering up these moribund idioms and encouraging the production of literature in them. The movement of the Filibrige in Southern France, of the Sinn Fein and Gaelic League, in Ireland of the Eisteddfod in Wales, to name only the most familiar instances, has attracted a great deal of interest amongst literary critics who have no axes of their own to grind and no personal enthusiasm for the dialects in question. It is highly significant that the present meeting of the Eisteddfod has been attended by a party of Breton visitors, delegates from the Breton Gorsedd, which aims at doing for an allied speech much what the Eisteddfod has done for Welsh. Even in the highly centralised educational organisation of France, where it was open for a famous Minister to boast that at a given moment the children in every elementary school were learning the same lesson in the same way, there is toleration for these movements in favour of a local literature conveyed in an almost obsolete speech.

A PARADOX.

How are we to reconcile this tendency with the world-wide interest which is shown in the effort of the Esperantists to achieve for national tongues in general that work of fusion which Matthew Arnold thought so desirable within the limits of a single country? The answer is too long to be given in a few lines, but its nature may be adumbrated here. There is nothing incompatible in the desire to revive an ancient and historic though now severely circumscribed and localise idiom and the ambition to make all men mutually comprehensible to one another. A main plank in the Esperantist platform, to which it owes its wide acceptance, is the insistence on the fact that Esperanto is an auxiliary language, and has no claim to supersede the mother-speech of each nation. A belief in the essential solidarity of mankind, which is recognised by most modern thinkers as the true basis of schemes for the abolition of those racial jealousies which culminate in war and involve the burden of great armaments, may quite well go hand-in-hand with the most lively enthusiasm for the preservation of those superficial differences in language, customs, and modes of thought which are the prized possession of each division of humanity, and on which the feeling known as patriotism, local or national, is mainly based. As the conception of brotherhood goes deeper, it also mounts higher; and the man who is keenest about the preservation of his racial or local individuality will very likely be also the keenest on the union of mankind in those higher matters which go beyond the limits of individual sentiment or local patriotism.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

There is a gratifying rumour that the Nobel Prize for Literature is this year to be awarded to an English writer. The name mentioned is that of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who has without doubt the widest European reputation of any of our younger writers, and is probably the man of truest genius among them all. No one will grudge him his windfall if the report turns out to be true. Yet one cannot help thinking that the money so munificently spent by Alfred Nobel on the encouragement of literary work "of an idealising tendency" might be turned to better account. But for its proper use a trustee of superhuman insight and critical faculty would be necessary. Writers who attain so great a popularity as Mr. Kipling are in little need of big financial rewards; their literary agents see to that, and the lot of the popular author to-day is cast in very easy places. But what a number of instances one can derive from a casual acquaintance with literary history where such a lump sum as the Nobel Trustees allot each year would have proved the turning-point in a career. One thinks of Mr. Meredith, toiling in poverty and neglect to endow our literature with one of its finest portrait-galleries; it is an open secret that at one time he was reduced to cultivating his muse on literal oatmeal, in consequence of his stern determination to educate the public up to his level, rather than descend to theirs far pot-boiling purposes. One thinks of Carlyle recording in his journal as a document for the future historian of literature that for twenty-three months he had not succeeded in earning a single penny by his pen, and that at the time when he had already published "Sartor Resartus" and was meditating the great epic of the "French Revolution." Men of less steely fibre would have been turned aside from the practice of their art by the hardships which these two—typical of many—had to endure. How much of Browing's poetry should we possess, for instance, if he had not been exempt by a fortunate heredity from the need of earning his own living? It is to cases like these that such a benefaction as that of Mr. Nobel should be rightly applied, not to the successful authors who have already tasted all the comforts that popularity can bestow in these days of million readers. But of course the thing is impossible. No Nobel Trustees of any generation would have followed Carlyle on the strength of "Sartor," or Mr. Meredith on the strength of "Richard Feverel"; at least, if they had done so, they would have shown themselves to be a generation in front of their fellows, and that is not a quality for which trustees are usually elected. Only work which has passed the test of "the world's coarse thumb and finger" can appeal to their suffrages; and probably it is right that this should be so, and that the sting of necessity should continue to goad on the inventor invent and the man of science to make discoveries, and the writer to write books which it is just within the bounds of possibility—"teste" Thackeray and Chapelain—that he might not write if he were comfortably pensioned in advance.

CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.

Until quite recently it was the practice of the "Athenaeum" towards the late autumn to devote a whole number to a summary of the year's work in literature of the various Continental nations. The summaries were admirably done, and to many readers outside London were the only means by which they could keep abreast of the general literary movement. Probably a correspondent who asks guidance as to the best French writers of the day in the departments of the drama, fiction and poetry will find back volumes still helpful The drama, although some of the ablest writers try their hands at it, is almost negligible. Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," however, is certainly the best play produced within the last fifty years, and the best dramas of Maeterlinck, although that writer is by no means a "Shakspere," are a good deal better than mere literary curiosities. On the other hand, France still writes novels for the rest of the Continent, so that in fiction it is a case of "embarras de richesses." From time to time there falls from the press such a work as Mlle. de Mestral Combremont's "Fantome de Bonheur," which, although by no means of the highest rank, is full of the peculiar Gallic charm. Rene Bazin seems to appeal to some English readers with singular force, while it is doubtful if certain fine qualities of French style ever reached a higher point than in some of the novels of Anatole France. The poetry of Coppee, Prudhomme, and Heredia has still a certain actuality, although "les jeunes" are very much in evidence. Mr. Symons's book is an excellent guide to the Symbolist movement, and the affiliation of that school to the main line of French poetry is ingeniously wrought out in Charles Bonnier's "La Ligneecles Poetes Francais au XIXe Siecle," published by the Clarendon Press. Our correspondent omits just that department which is calculated to be most helpful—criticism. French criticism is equally excellent whether it is an afterthought on writers of the past or is exercised on the work of contemporaries. One, accordingly, who reads the work of such writers as Emile Faguet and Rene Doumic, Jules Lemaitre's series "Les Contemporains," and that of Anatole France, "La Vie Litteraire," will very soon be able to find his way about in present day French literature.

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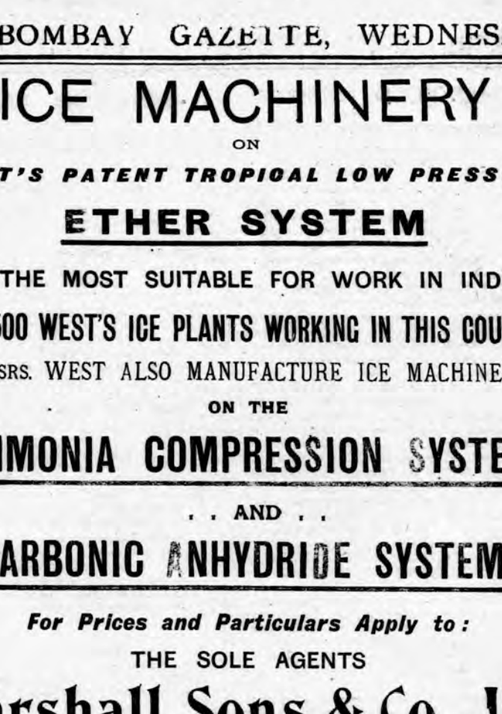

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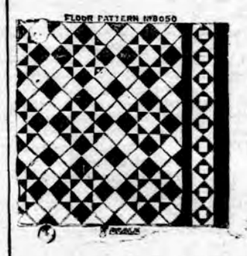

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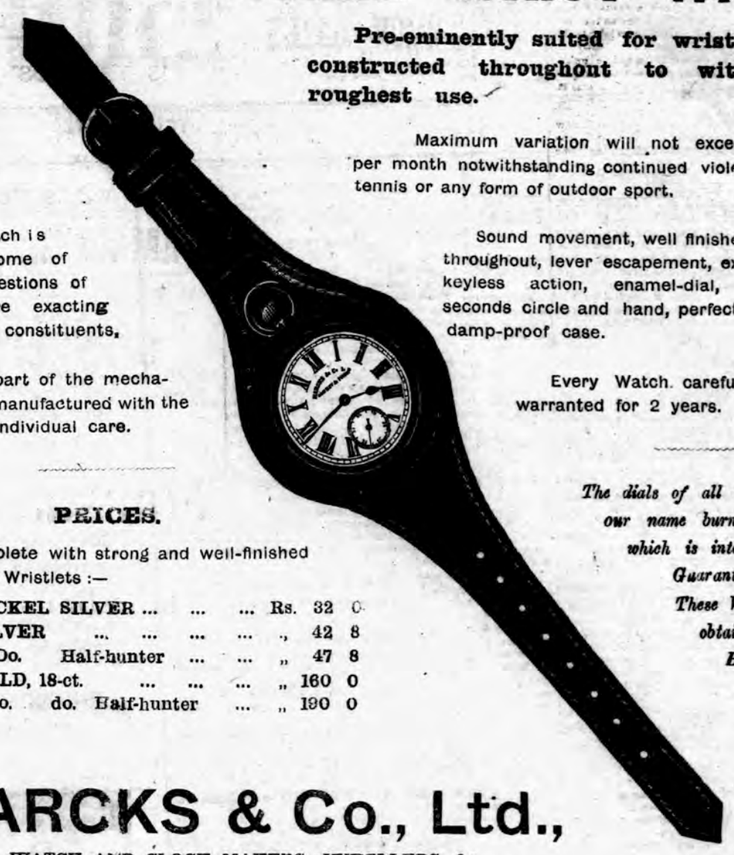

Pre-eminently suited for wrist-wear, being constructed throughout to withstand the roughest use.

Maximum variation will not exceed two minutes per month notwithstanding continued violent use in riding, tennis or any form of outdoor sport.

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Every part of the mechanism is manufactured with the utmost individual care.

The dials of all these Watches have our name burnt into the enamel which is intended to serve as Guarantee of Excellence. These Watches can only be obtained at either our Bombay or Poona establishments.

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GOLD, 18-ct.	,,	160	0
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